The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,265 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	30th Mar.
,, ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4131	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
B. M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	J. S. Murray	13th ,,
** SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4193	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
**, ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	A. Wheler	4th May.
,, SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

** Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

† Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Car.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native syahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BERMIDA ,,	29th Mar. 1888.
BISAGNO ,,	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	C. Sbutega	3,500	550	1st April.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION ..... G. Mattiazzi .. 3,300 550 25th April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "BELGRAVIA," SAILING 19TH APRIL.

THIS well known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,009 tons will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class passengers. Two and four berth rooms on deck. The refrigerating room ensures an unlimited supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid steamship "AUSTRALASIAN," 3,700 tons, will sail from Bombay for London early in May. It is expected that the steamer will be ready to leave on the 10th May, but the exact date will be advertised later on.

She will be followed by her sister ship the "DAMASCUS," 3,700 tons, of the same line, which will leave Bombay on 24th May.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

The voyage to London including all stoppages will, it is expected, be made in 22 days, the time taken by the Australasian on her last two voyages.

For particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA, 904 tons, Capt. KLYHN, will sail for Zanzibar, on the 1st April. For Freight or Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Re. 1. Postage, 4 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 26th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th March, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at noon.

S. S. Kerbela 1973 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI, VINGORLA, MALWAN.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will SAIL on SATURDAY, the 24th March, at noon, and will LEAVE MORMUGAO for Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, at 5 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 24, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows :—

CITY of CANTERBURY for London, on or about 3rd April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth cabins, bath, punkas, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Beer	on or about 25th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE-ACTION.

HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6-0 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS, CANTEENS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRANDY'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEJEUNER CLARET.

A SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

Highly Recommended.

SOUND,
GOOD BODY,
FINE BOUQUET.
MODERATE PRICE.

In Quarts only.

Rs. 12 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO LET, immediate possession, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, Warden Road, lately in the occupation of S. M. Samyer. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
27, Hornby Row. House Agent.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

SIX specially selected AUSTRALIAN HORSES recently brought over from Calcutta. All perfectly quiet and free from bucking. All thoroughly broken to saddle and carry ladies. For particulars and to view, apply to

Captain STANNARD, R. A.,
Kirkee Road, Kirkee.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is assigned to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HURJIMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Pooklaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-10 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-12 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

PURE ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIAL CLEANLINESS in the process of manufacture. Perfect Purity of all ingredients used. Fully charged with Carbonic acid Gas.

The Waters manufactured by T & Co. are fully equal to any obtainable, and may be taken *AD LIBITUM* with perfect safety :—

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Raspberryade	1 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & C.	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Gingerade	1 0	Vichy Water	1 4
Ginger Ale	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8
Ozo	2 0		

N.B.—Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free to any part of Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

CHEMISTS, &c.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S CELLULOID TRUSSES

FOR HERNIA

ARE incomparably superior to anything yet shown to Patients in Bombay. They have plated mounts, are unaffected by perspiration, have moveable heads so convenient for adaptation and so very comfortable for bad ruptures.

WILL LAST A LIFETIME!!

Man's size	Rs. 6-12 each.
Youth's ,,	,, 5-8 ,,
Child's ,,	,, 4-12 ,,

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS IN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,, 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylen Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S

NEW FLUID

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest, Sprains, Contusions, etc.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND Co's

HONEYCOMB SPONGES,

FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.

COMBINE the desired and various desiderata of strength, fineness, and cheapness, and are much appreciated by all who have tried them.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

FOR cleansing the Teeth, hardening the Gums, and imparting a fragrance to the Breath. A certain cure for tender or bleeding Gums.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR TEA MIXTURES

OF UTMOST PURITY AND OF UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY.

FROM COLONEL HAWES,

AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN TEA ESTATES.

In 1 lb. Zinc Boxes.

	Rs. as.
COMBINATION TEA	1-6 per lb.
EUREKA TEA	1-2 ,,
IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE	1-0 ,,
BREAKFAST ,,	0-12 ,,
HOUSEHOLD ,,	0-10 ,,

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE CONCERT advertised for TUESDAY, 27th instant, is unavoidably POSTPONED for a short time.

If desired, money paid for Reserved Seats will be returned by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Instead of Rehearsal at 5, there will be ordinary practice on MONDAY EVENING, at 5-45.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secretary.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "ASIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in Respect of Goods removed to the Undersigned Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 24th March, 1888.

FOR SALE.

WELL SINKING PLANT.

A VERY large quantity including Steam Hoists, Dredgers, Gantries, Pulley's, Scrap Rails, &c. For particulars please apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, NADRAI AQUEDUCT DIVISION, Postal and telegraphic address, NADRAI, N.-W. P.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very large newly-built BUNGALOW, on Pedder Road, and good for two families or half a dozen Batchelors. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Office, 24th March, 1888.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the year ending 31st December, 1887, WILL BE PAID to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on and after MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 24th March, 1888.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1887, at 5 per cent. per annum will be paid, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, to those shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 21st instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Medow Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

By the order of the Directors,
W. J. ESSAI,
Secretary & Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1888.

EUCALYPTUS BOILER FLUID.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the best composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of after several trials with other fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited.

To
Messrs. ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents,
Dowale's Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole Share and Rs. 12½ Per one-quarter share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 304-3-6, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th March, 1888.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following materials required for the Berar Police :—

Blue Broad Cloth, coarse	3,000
Red Broad Cloth, coarse	100
Dark blue Jaconet, 2 feet wide, in pieces of 7, 14 or 21 yards long	15,267
Turkey Red	860

Tenders which must state breadth of material and be accompanied by samples not less than 1 foot square, should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 10th April.

C. T. LANE, Lieut.-Col.
Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Amraoti, 21st March, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that LICENSES for the year ending 31st December, 1888, for the carrying on of all offensive and dangerous trades, the occupation of Livery, Buffaloes and Bullock Stables, and the occupation of any shop or place or portions of places for the sale or storage of timber, firewood, hay, grass, straw or coal, are now due under Sections 325, 326 and 327, of the Bombay Municipal Acts, and should be taken out by those concerned.

All persons carrying on any of the trades or business mention d above without the necessary license are liable to prosecution before a Magistrate.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 17th March, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that KUNBI DOSSA MITHA SODAKHI NAGAR has consented for the absolute purchase of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claim known to the undersigned within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any, will be considered as waived. All that piece of Foras freehold vacant land, containing 74 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 23 and 4, New Nos. 13,527 and New Survey No. 1-704, situate at and on the South side of Chikalwady Road, within the Fort, in the Registration District of and in Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property of Ardisseer Framjee and Hormusjee Shaporjee, on the West by the property of Sha Hema Kheta, on the North by the Chikalwady Road aforesaid, and on the South by the property of Dossabhai Cowasji Jahangir Jussawalla.—Dated this 26th day of March, 1888.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

IMPORTED BY

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow Street.

Albumenized Paper.	Lenses.
Albums, Photographic.	Light-tight Boxes.
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Brushes, Dusting.	Photo. Boxes.
Burnishers.	Do. Screens.
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Cardboards.	Plate Boxes.
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Do. Sink.	Retouching Desks.
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Do. Granite.	Do. Twill.
Do. Porcelain.	Scales and Weights.
Dropping Bottles.	Sensitized Paper.
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Enlarging Apparatus.	Sinks, Earthenware.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.	Squeegees.
Filtering Paper.	Studio, Garden.
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Head Rests.	Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
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J. NEUBERG.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

SECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS relating Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Sea Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Native Passenger Safety Act, The Abkari Act, Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessels Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Rules, 5 interleaved Re.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPMASTERS, BOATMEN, AND OTHERS.

PRACTICE will take place on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, between the hours of 4 & 6 p.m., from the Cross Island, Fort, Guns over ranges varying from 1,500 to 6,000 yards. The range to the south will cover an area extending from Cross Island to a width of 400 yards East of the middle ground, and proportionately wider to the south of the latter, and to the East of E. & E. from Cross Island towards Caranjah and to Hog Island.

Vessels of any description should not attempt to cross the Southern range between the hours of 4 & 5 o'clock p.m., nor the Eastern range between 5 & 6 o'clock p.m., on the 27th.

H. MORLAND, Kt., Capt., I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, 24th March, 1888.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 5.0 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

Head Office for India,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
104, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Britannia-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.

Sole Agents in India :—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A stylish and light new MAIL-PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A fresh supply of our best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Ladies' Saddle, complete with improved balance strap and Victoria iron. And best double Bridle complete, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES, belonging to a gentleman.

An European-built Sociable or a double-seated VICTORIA, with a pair of well-matched young bay hungarian horses and a set of harness complete.

Also one DOG-CART with a strong and fast trotting BAY pony and harness complete—both the property of F. Stockinger, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bamart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD AKOLA COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Langs Moir, and Co., and on account and risk of Dawjee Bhanjee—

100 bales good Akola cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th March, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
11, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE,
WITHOUT RESERVE!
at Rampart Row, in the old shop of Messrs.
BOLTON AND CO.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst,
sale commencing at 1 p.m.

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction the remaining lots of Glassware, Fancy Goods and the English Bentwood Furniture &c., belonging to Messrs Bolton and Co.

SALE OF FINE CASED WATERBURY CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., in the old shop of Messrs. Hamilton & Co., at Rampart Row, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the following cases :—

On account and at the risk of Escofally Ebhrahim—

9 cases, containing 60 pieces Waterbury clocks and timepieces, 8 days, different designs.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 26th March, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND SUNDRY IRON-WORK AT RIPON IRON-WORKS, CARNAC BUNDER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1888, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Action at the Ripon Iron-works, Carnac Bunder, by order of C. A. Turner Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re James Donald (an insolvent), consisting of Allen's centrifugal pumps galvanized dish ends, curved plates and a sets for water-cart and tanks, &c. A quantity of Manilla tiles, barrels of plumb go, chokes for wheels of portable engines, gear for turbine, a quantity of cast-iron borings, pipes, castings for Smith's hearths, o stings for Municipal water-carts, wheels, pulleys and latrines, bars, channel, T-e and Angle-iron, iron scrap, C. I. shaft couplings, pieces of steel, gas pipes, assorted bolts, nuts, washers, files, hammers, screw nails, wat-r pipes, band saws, leather and cotton belting, fittings for sugar-cane mills, mortar mill, finials, &c., Office furniture consisting of large office desk cabinet, Library tables, cupboards, copying press with stand, T and B. chairs, Chubb's iron safe, side-board, hat rack time-piece, filter drawing board, T square iron tables, clock, stool, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th March, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms this day, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., by order of the shippers and at the risk of the concerned—

A grand square Pianoforte by E Krause, Stuttgart, in ebonized case, quite new, specially made for India.

On another account.

A sweet toned grand square Pianoforte by Doerner of Stuttgart.

A cottage Piano by Venables, London.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirting.
10 „ „ dhoties.
7 cases prints.
5 „ T Red prints.
2 „ white dhoties.
3 „ prints 25-25½ inch 47-48 yds.
2 „ Zeyprs.
1 „ 21 doz boxes Price and Gosnell's real old brown Windsor soap.
72 doz Price and Gosnell's Macassar oil.
1 „ 28 „
28 „ Napoleon Price's nursery and toilet powder.
12 „ „ golden oil.
64 „ marrow oil.
1 „ 100 „ blacking paste in small tins.

An invoice of single and double iron bedsteads received per ss. Thames.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Visram Kessowjee, consisting of 46 pieces of chints, 553, coloured shawls, 40 pieces of ladies' cloth, iron chest and sundry other articles.

By order of Jaitha Bhanja and Co. and on account and at the risk of Hurrilall Chunilall.

Diamond and pearl ornaments, consisting of rings, bangles, rafula, necklace, vars, paducks, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Strong English-built landau.
1 new light vicoria
1 new Europe-built "C" spring buggy, with hood.
1 Europe built stylish high dog-cart.
1 Do. polo cart.
1 strong second-hand boat shaped landau.
1 handsome new victoria.
1 second-hand English built miniature brougham.
A chesnut water gelding 15½ aged. Passed R. A. charger, has been ridden as infantry charger, and driven in single harness for the past 16 months.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor above their Auction Room, Mint Street, the valuable and handsome, French-polished, black wood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsom flower vases and table ornaments, oleographs, Brussels carpets, table and hanging duplex table lamps, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. A. V. HAWORTH and Mr. —— LEE, and others. The same comprises plain glassware, dinner and dessert services, spoons and forks, cruet stand, French-polished furniture such as dining, drawing room, pier, side, writing, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, easy, low, long and folding arm easy, hanbwood, iron and without arm chairs, sideboard whatnots, dumbwaiters, iron bedstead and cots, wardrobe with mirror, clothes-press, chest of drawers, dressing glass, meatsafe, cupboards, marble topped tables, teapoys, étagere, sheoor Pahs, 4 light kerosene lamps, table ornaments, bath and dispense furniture, carpets, &c &c.

The property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite the Paper Carteon Office, the stock-in-trade of the late firm of Howard and Company, consisting of cheroots and cigars, tobacco boxes, meerschaum cherry-wood and other pipes, cigar holders, brushes, walking sticks, cigar and cigarette cases, money purses, tobacco pouches, mouth pieces, tins of tobacco, electroplated ware, glass cupboard, show cases, &c. Immediately after the sale of the above, the undersigned were also instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the good will of the said firm of Howard and Company. The stock is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, valuable and rare books selected from the library of Professor G. W. Forrest, including Tod's Rajputana Forbes' Oriental Memoirs, Harris's Voyages, Wellesley Despatches, Moore's Narratives, Cambridge's War in India, Aldine Edition of the English Poets and numerous works of English literature, mathematics, political economy, and science.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

On THURSDAY next, the 29th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, above Messrs. Hoar and Co. the stock-in-trade of Mrs. Lake Milliner, and Dressmaker, closing her business. The same comprises hats, bonnets, flowers, feathers, ribbons, laces, dress materials, linings, sewing cotton and silkdress nets, hooks and eyes show cases, cupboards, dress stands, and other shop furniture, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

PATENT TRANSPARENT ICE MACHINE FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd April, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.—

A patent transparent ice machine by West, on the ether principle, produces 5 cwts. at a time, with steam-engine and boiler complete, the boiler suitable for either wood or coal, all in good order with patent steam governor to engine and all requisite machinery, together with 2 spare valves, a lot of extra fittings and an extra ice box for making ornamental ice blocks.

On view at the rooms of the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, carved, plain, black wood and teakwood household furniture, made to order by John Roberts and others, best plate ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built open carriage, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent, kerosine-oil, table and hanging lamps Brussels and Persian carpets, large size pier glasses, first rate oil paintings and oleographs, English-made saddle by Peat, large size English stove, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. P. GLENDINNING, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dover Hall, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain black wood and English-made mahogany walnut wood and gilt household furniture, handsome clocks by McCabe and French, with chimes, striking quarter, half and three-quarters of an hour and hours, and showing dates and months; another clock by Savory and Sons, striking half hours and hours, and also showing date and month; large size pier glasses and marble vases, handsome China jars and porcelain flower vases, a large size self-acting organ by Imhof and Mukle of London, with six barrels playing very nicely; handsome ormolu time-pieces and clocks of different sizes, hanging argand lamps of 1, 2, 5, and 12 lights by Nash, sol-midd chandeliers of 4, 5, 6 8, 12, 18, and 30 lights by Nash, 3 and 5 lights rich glass wall brackets and hanging globe lamps, all by Nash, 5 musical boxes, playing different airs, oil paintings fitted with fifteen day, French clocks, striking half hours and hours with gongs; very rich hall carpets, table and wall argand lamps of best German silver by Nash, table ornaments, oil paintings, oleographs, and other pictures, &c., &c., the property of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DALAL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th March, 1888.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; post as go, 8 annas

REMOVAL
NOTICE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

BEG TO NOTIFY THAT THEY HAVE

REMOVED
FROM RAMPART ROW
TO
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,

The premises lately occupied by PELITI & Co.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVER-SMITHS, &C.

IN ORDINARY TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
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Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
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	Mahl Sticks.	

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AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS. / W. F. STANLEY, / T. H. STEWARD. } LONDON.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a nice selection of CLOTHS suitable for wear during the PRESENT SEASON, consisting of Blue and Black Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad Cloths, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, Whip-Cords, Bedford Cords, Cotton Cords, Ulster Cloths, and all Materials for Riding and Shikar.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. a.
SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTH, very light in texture, lined Silk throughout. Suit complete	... 80 0
SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH, very thin, comfortable wear	... 95 0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE	... 75 0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish	... 85 0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished	... 95 0
LIGHT OVERCOAT	... 40 0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

RIBBED AND DIAGONAL COATINGS, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	...Rs. 36 to 37 0
VEST Do. Do.	...Rs: 11-8 to 13 8
FROCK COATS, BLUE or BLACK DIAGONAL, or MATT, nice substance and well finished	... 50 0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate, to wear with above	... 8 8

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FANCY ANGOLAS, Shepherd's Plaids	...Rs. 15 to 19 0
FANCY ANGOLAS, Checks, Plain Shades and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk. Per pair	...Rs. 15 to 19 0

SAC OR LOUNGE SUITS.

	Rs. a.
SINGLE BREASTED, well finished best Cheviots, or Tweeds	...from Rs. 36 to 43 0
VEST to MATCH	...from Rs. 9 to 11 0
SAC COAT and TROUSERS, from best Yarn dyed Blue Serges	..Rs. 34 to 36

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

BEST BEDFORD CORD, all shades of colour, Riding Trousers	... 24 0
BREECHES	... 23 0
WHIPCORD in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear, Riding Trousers or Breeches	... 23 0
BEST DRAB COTTON CORD RIDING TROUSERS or BREECHES	... 16 0
MOFUSSIL or SHIKARING FLAX SUITS, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass. Suit	... 14 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Coat and Trousers	... 30 0
STRIPED FLANNELS Newest goods Coat and Trousers	... 30 0

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses attending at Horse every on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best Horses broken to single and double harness attention. single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horses in the yard, or under the management of a thoroughly shoeing Forge under shoeing English Farrier, and every class of shoeing practised done.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other Bards' poets; by W. E. H. PEREIRA. Rs. 1-8; postage, annas 1.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
BE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
42, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
A BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-3 hands high, Six years old, Well bred. Certified to be sound by Messrs. Scott and Co. No vice. Fast in saddle and harness, Can gallop. Would make splendid charger	800
LIGHT DOG-CART, by Lones, Vernon, and Holden (London), in good condition. Cee springs, wheels, Lancewood shafts with springs. Recently new	400
SET of HARNESS, by Dunnett and Company. Black with brass mountings. As good as new	150
ENGLISH SADDLE, BRIDLE, &c. All in good condition	100
The TURN-OUT complete	1,350

Address, "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GUJERAT CUP.

THE MEET has been changed from BAGODRA to SARODA, 16 miles from Ahmedabad, on the Dholka road. All horses, kit, &c., should be sent to Ahmedabad. Captain Braid, R. A., Camp Ahmedabad, will see that ghora wallas and servants are properly directed if they apply to him. Date of meet is unchanged.

W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Hon. Sec., Gujerat Cup.

23rd March, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.

Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st proximo till the end of May next any DOGS found STRAYING in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commr's. Office, Bombay, 21st March, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD IRON FIREBARS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire, on SUNDAY, 8th April next, offers for the purchase of about 600 tons of old Firebars now lying at Ward Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Chief Superintendent.

Offers must state the rate per ton well head over and delivered on the spot, or into Boats to be provided and placed by the Purchaser along side the wharf.

Payment must be made before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The whole quantity of Firebars must be removed within two months from date of acceptance of offer, failing which ground rent, at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per month, will be charged, the company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the Purchaser any of the material not removed at the expiration of three months from the date of purchase.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd March, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that TRICUMJI VELJI has contracted to SELL to our client, Mr. HAJI HASUM KARIM, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, inheritance, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 71, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto :—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 764 3-9 square yards, with the messuages, tenements, godowns, dwelling houses, and premises thereon erected and standing, situate, lying and being at second Coombharwada or Chukla Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the East by a public passage on the West by a Public Road called Coombharwada or Chukla Street, on the North by the property of Vuzeer Dewraj and on the south by the house of Arjubhai wife of Purnali Abdul Rahim, which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No 2111 and 2110 A, street No. 113 to 121 and 2-8 and 1-3 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 638/635, new No. 6-14, o'd survey No. 904, New Survey No 2294, and are in the occupation of Sonli Purna and other tenants of the said Tricumji Velji.—Dated this 20th day of March, 1888.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JU

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Asia (s), from Liverpool. On the 24th :—Calder (s), from Busrah ; and Dora (s), Moulmein. Yesterday :—Malda (s), from Calcutta ; and Hindoo (s), Cutch.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 24th :—Surat (s), for China ; Keerata Roodrin (barque), Moulmein ; Assama (s), Antwerp ; Basheer (s), Marmagoa, &c. ; Palitana (s), Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein ; and Clan Mackenzie (s), Marseilles. Yesterday :—St. Regulus (s), for Marseilles ; Pandora (s), Trieste and Venice ; Rialto (s), Hull ; and Vestnik (Russian Corvette), Aden.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Messrs. Cook and son had another moonlight excursion on Saturday which was well attended. Everything passed off smoothly, and the trip was heartily enjoyed by those present.

CRICKET MATCH.—A match will be played on Thursday, the 29th inst., on the Gymkhana ground, between a combined team of Royal Artillery and Gloucester Regiment and several members of the Parsee team proceeding to England.

ACCIDENT.—Succaram Shewan, a labourer, employed at the Prince's Dock, was about 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital with a fracture to his right leg caused by a heavy box of goods accidentally falling on him while at work in one of the goods sheds.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Saley Mahomed Abdoo was charged on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession thirteen walking sticks, valued at Rs. 7-4. A policeman, it appeared, recognized him the previous night as on old offender. Being questioned about the sticks, the accused said he had bought them at an auction. The case was remanded for further inquiry.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

Mared	The Crown Prince of Prussia	Kontski.
Overture	Die Grossfurstin	Flotow.
Valse	Tendresse	Waldteufel.
Selection	La Vestale	Mercadante.
Mazurka	La Belle de Bruges	Wallerstein.
Galop	Teljager	Peplow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Shiva Nagoo, aged 9 years, an orphan boarder in the Methodist School at Grant Road. It appeared, about half-past 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, eleven boys together with the deceased, in charge of their teacher, were taken out for a walk at the Churney Road Gardens. While they were playing about in the Gardens, the deceased ran out, chased by another boy, across the ride at the Kennedy Sea Face, and came in collision with the horse that a Mrs. Thomson was riding past, and was knocked down. Mrs. Thomson and Mr. Howard Waden, who was also on horseback, pulled up immediately, and finding the boy in an unconscious state, with a slight wound on the head, had him at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died about an hour after admission. Mr. Charles Easdon, the house surgeon, who made a *post mortem* examination on the body of the deceased, said he found the right lobe of the liver ruptured in three different places, and was of opinion that they were due to external violence, and that the cause of death was due to the rupture of the liver. The verdict was that the death of Shiva Nagoo was caused by rupture of the liver, the result of his being accidentally knocked down by a horse.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo who, on Wednesday afternoon, arrived at the Grant Road Station by a local train from Churney Road and suddenly became ill. He was removed to the hospital in an unconscious state, where he died at 2 o'clock on Friday. Mr. J Gallagher, the House Surgeon, was of opinion that the cause of death was heat apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—James Jones, Joseph Nolan, and Dudley Burrows were charged on Saturday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with loitering about. They had been seen hanging about the Prince's Dock for a month past, and the Rev. Mr. Ellison, in charge of the Seamen's Rest, had written to the police to say they were a nuisance, and that he had tried to get them employment, but found they were not deserving of it. Jones said he had come out as a stowaway from Liverpool, Nolan said that he had resigned his position as clerk at Wari Bunder, and Burrows pleaded that he came here from Calcutta, about ten months ago, but could not get work. They were all sent to the Workhouse as vagrants.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo lad, Luximon Mooljee, aged 12 years. Deceased was one of a number of boys who were engaged to carry torches at a native wedding procession on Thursday night last. While marching with a lighted torch, some kerosine oil was poured which, blazing, fell on him and set fire to his clothes. He was extensively burnt about his body and died subsequently. A verdict was returned to the effect that the death of Luximon Mooljee was caused by burns which he had received by his clothes having accidentally caught fire. The jury were of opinion that kerosine oil should not be poured upon torches in processions.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Chundunwady, touching the death of Hussain Appa, a labourer, aged 35 years. At 7 a.m. on Saturday deceased's daughter on going to his room found the door closed from inside. On removing the door fastening she saw deceased hanging by the neck from a rafter in the roof. He was dead. She raised an alarm and reported the matter to the police. The verdict was, that Hussain Appa had committed suicide by hanging himself.

THE ARCHDIOCESE OF BOMBAY AND THE POPE'S JUBILEE.—The Archbishop of Bombay has received the following letter from Monsignor Agliardi :—Rome, March 2, 1888. Monsignor,—Better late than never. The delay is due to an attack on the lungs from which I suffered through the month of February. Your cheque realized 9,008 francs. This sum, the offering of the Archdiocese of Bombay, I gave myself into the hands of the Holy Father together with the magnificent address which your Grace forwarded to me. I am glad to have it in my power to assure your Grace that his Holiness was pleased graciously to accept your gift, and recalling the precious silver work which figures in the exposition, he commended your zeal and the piety and generosity of the flock confided to your care. And he commanded me to inform your Grace that he sends to you and to your zealous missionaries and the good people of Bombay his most cordial blessing. With the expression of my sentiments of affection and regard,—Your faithful servant, ANTONIO, Archbishop of Cæsarea.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo, named Bhiccajee Ramchunder, aged 55 years, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a bullock cart on Friday evening last, in Hanooman Lane. He sustained a fracture to his ribs and a wound on his forehead. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Bhanoo Ahmedkhan was on Saturday charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing an assault on Goolam Asgur Mahomed, formerly of the Bombay Police, on Friday night, at half-past 10 o'clock, while at a sherbet shop, in Cammatcepoora 1st Street. The complainant, it appeared, rendered assistance about a fortnight ago to the police in arresting one Hoosein Dastur, who was a friend of the accused, for creating a disturbance at Cammatcepoora. The accused, finding the complainant with two others at the shop, came up suddenly from behind, and struck complainant, with a bamboo stick, on the forehead, inflicting a severe wound, which caused his victim to fall to the ground insensible ; accused then immediately ran away. The complainant was removed to the hospital, where his wound was dressed, and soon after with the assistance of the police and two other persons who witnessed the assault went in search of his assailant and arrested in jun Duncan Road, with the stick in his possession The charge of assault being clearly proved, the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,—COLABA.
HOLY WEEK.

Monday.—7 a.m., Holy Communion.
Tuesday.—7-45 a.m., Matins.
Wednesday.—6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon
Maundy Thursday.—Litany of the Passion.

PROGRESS IN MORVIE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MORVIE, MARCH 21.

OUR popular Political Agent, Colonel C. Wodehouse, C. I. E.'s camp has been here for the last few days. Yesterday afternoon he performed the ceremonies of laying the foundation-stone of a clock tower in the middle *chok* of the newly-built bazaars. The meeting was held in the open air, and the *chok* was decorated with flags and bunting. His Highness the Thakore Saheb, Sir Waghji Bahadoor, arrived just before six o'clock, by which time all his officers, sowkars and bankers and the leading inhabitants had taken their seats. Colonel Wodehouse arrived, accompanied by Captain and Mrs. Fenton, Daftardar Rao Bahadoor Sawailal Govindram Desai, and Rao Saheb Ghelabhai Thakordas.

The proceedings were commenced by the delivery of the following speech by his Highness the Thakore Saheb :—

Gentlemen,—It is a special pleasure to me to have Col. Wodehouse here to-day, as it connects him with another event in the State, as the Chief of which he installed me now some eight years ago. Since that time I have tried my best to advance my State and my people, and to carry out works which will benefit them, and I trust Colonel Wodehouse will be able to see "advancement," and "advancement in the right road," since he first started me in the management of my affairs eight years ago. During his tenure as Political Agent of Kattyawar, he has made great strides and advance. I am happy to think greatly in the right road of civilization, railways have been projected, built and opened, more are in course of construction, and I may specially add more in course of "waiting for sanction," as I am only waiting for the sanction of Government to extend the Morvie line to Rajkot. His *regime* may well be said to have been one of progress, and in this I have tried to keep pace with the times. It has ever been, and still is, my wish and object to advance my people and my State. I am proud of both and don't see why my people should not move forward with the advance of the times quite as well as those of the other parts of Hindoostan. I want them to learn the benefits of new ideas and new works and to use the abilities God gives them in a manner which will be to their own individual benefit as well as of general good to this country. "Peace," "advancement," and prosperity," should be our watchwords. The first will be best attained by educating our people and giving them all the benefits of civilization. Advance then they should themselves and prosperity must follow. Public works tend to improve a State, and I am doing what I can for the public works in Morvie. This street is a very different thing to what it was eight years ago, and now to complete it, we have to-day assembled to lay the foundation stone of our clock tower. Not only a clock tower will this be, but an office for the City Magistrate and Police, who will thus be in the centre of the city and their work ; and now Col. Wodehouse you installed me, you saw me receive a long wished for honour and the State raised to the rank of the first class, you went to England with me and were with me when I attended on her Majesty the Queen-Empress ; you have seen what I have done, and know the best and worst of me. And now, to-day, I am asking you to lay the first stone of this clock tower, not only as the Political Agent of Kathiawar, but if I may say so, as a personal friend whose career I trust will be as successful in future as it has been in the past. May I now ask you to honour us by laying the foundation-stone of the clock tower.

A translation of the address was read by his Highness's Sunyayadhish, Mr. Dullubji Ved. Then followed Colonel Wodehouse with a masterly speech, which was listened to with marked attention and interrupted by frequent applause. I give the text below :—

Your Highness,—As you have mentioned I have as a Political Officer come much in contact with your Highness, having happened to be present with you on more than one important and auspicious occasion in your life. I do, indeed, see great changes from the Morvie of eight years ago to the Morvie of to-day. It was then my pleasure to hand over to you a substantial cash balance saved during your minority, and to express a hope that you would use it well, and now returning to Kattiawar I find that this has been realized, and that by careful attention to your finances you have been able to accomplish a great deal that you may justly have reason to be proud of. In the first place you have constructed a small railway from Wadhwan to your capital and have saved the necessary funds to extend the same to Rajkot. I am also very pleased to observe how, with characteristic energy, you are, and have been by your own example, and at a good deal of expense, encouraging technical education. You have instituted a school for telegraphy in which you yourself join with the students in taking lessons. You have had educated a staff of printers, all belonging to your State, and for this have brought out from England the latest improvements in printing machinery. Then again there are your railway workshops which are so complete as already to turn out carriages and waggons, a foundry in which large castings are made and all under European supervision. With the above and electric lighting in your palace, and the Naphtha launch which your Highness has brought out from America, your people have the best opportunities of seeing close at home the latest advances in science and those of them who have a bent that way can and do turn their hands to something other than the ordinary profession of a barkun. When they see that their Chief can, and frequently does, drive his own engine and takes trouble to make himself acquainted with the details of the various improvements I have mentioned, and takes a personal interest in the progress of the pupils the example thus set must filter downwards to the great advantage of the State. Your Highness has asked me to lay the first stone of a handsome building by which it is proposed to complete the scheme of the main street of the city which year by year has been gradually worked up. It will, if the plan is followed, be a very useful and fitting ornament to it, and I think Mr. Gokaldas Rajpal who, I understand, is the engineer-in-charge may be considered to have done well if it is completed according to the design for the sum proposed—Rs. 17,000. I am sure that now that it is taken in hand your Highness assisted by my friend, Mr. White, will soon push it through, and I hope when it is completed you will send me a photograph. I am much pleased at my visit to Morvie and have noticed with interest other marks of progress, which I can only just mention this evening. These are your horse-breeding establishments, your stables where are the same English horses as I have often sat behind with you in London when we were at home together for the Jubilee ; also English cart horses, over 17 hands high, all well and flourishing in this country ; babul plantations at each village in your territory, a suspension bridge over your beautiful river, and, lastly, the excellent way in which the land on the opposite side of the river is laid out, hand-some buildings with plenty of room and air. I am very glad to have had this opportunity of congratulating your Highness on all these works of progress and also of being directly associated with one substantial benefit at your town. If as I hope your Highness may be blessed with a long life there is not the slightest doubt that Morvie will be then, as it is now, quite one of the places best worth seeing in this interesting province of Kathiawar. During the past year her Most Gracious Majesty has conferred signal honors on yourself and your State. You have been made a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire and your State raised to the first class. These are not small honors, and obtaining them comparatively young as you are, must be all the more gratifying to you and your people, and to your many European friends amongst whom as you say you may certainly count myself as one. With Your Highness' permission I will now proceed to lay the first stone of the new building.

This speech was rendered into Gujerati, for the benefit of those who did not understand English, by Rao Bahadoor Sawailal, Colonel Wodehouse then proceeded to lay the foundation-stone of the tower. The ceremonies were performed according to the Hindoo Shastras by a learned pandit. A silver trowel was specially ordered for use on this occasion. Current coins, the leading newspapers, including the *Bombay Gazette*, and a paper containing a description of the building and the names of those present were deposited in a box, which was lowered down in the foundation before the first stone was laid.

Colonel Wodehouse was escorted by the Dewan, Mr. Mahadev, and the State Vakil, Savji. The Police arrangements were excellent, for which, and also for the general efficiency of his department, Mr. Vishwanath, the Superintendent, deserves special mention. Mr. W. H. White, our most popular and energetic Manager and Executive Engineer, to whose untiring exertions we owe our railway and the other public works of which Morvie is justly proud, was also present.

To return to the proceedings of the day, I must tell you in conclusion that they terminated at about 7 o'clock, after the usual distribution of pansopari, uttur, garlands and nosegays.

AT the next annual meeting of the Ballygunge Steeplechase Association, an influential member will put a Resolution that the Association be dissolved. He proposes that its property and vested interests be made over to the Calcutta Turf Club, who will administer them hereafter.

EVENING PARTY TO LORD AND LADY REAY.

To meet their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay, previous to their departure for Mahableshwar for the hot season, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir gave an evening party on Saturday at their residence, "Ready-money House," Malabar Hill. The entrance gateway of the bungalow was brilliantly illuminated with oil butties and coloured lanterns, while the main outlines of the bungalow and the pretty garden-grounds were picked out with similar appliances. The main passage from the outer gateway to the porch was carpetted. The Governor's band, stationed in the compound, played a selection of music during the evening. The guests began to arrive from 9-30 p.m., and being received in the vestibule by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy K. Patel, were escorted to the upper reception hall, where they were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir. Vocal and instrumental music, with piano accompaniment, was given at intervals for the entertainment of the guests ; and the singing of Mrs. J. Adams and Mrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir was deservedly applauded. Lord and Lady Reay, who had been dining at the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine's, came (accompanied by Captain Hamilton) at 11-15 p. m., when the band played the National Anthem, and when they were most cordially welcomed by the host and hostess. Among the other guests, including a large number of European and native ladies, were Sir Frederick Richards, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Raymond West, Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, the Persian Consul-General, the Rev. Dr. Porter, Roman Catholic Bishop, His Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, His Highness Aga Junghi Shah, Sirdar Diler Jung, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, the Hon. J. R. Naylor, the Hon. Perozshaw N. Mehta, Messrs. J. Nugent, C. E. Fox, Basil Lang, J. Heaton, N. Spencer, Grattan Geary, J. Haywood, Colonel Pottinger, Flag-Lieut. Wray, Captain Leuthen, Dr. Hojel, Dr. P. Peterson, Dr. Bull, Professor Forest, Professor Pedraza, Messrs. M. H. Starling, J. O'Connell, J. Kirby, J. W. Smith, S. Metaxas, A. Argente, G. A. Kittredge, J. Fleming, C.S.I., A. Fleming, D. Gostling, E. Wimbridge, J. Slight, Frank Chalk, J. R. Duxbury, G. Pottinger, G. Almon, J. Carlisle, W. Gillies, E. Dipps, J. Janni, A. C. Tupp, T. S. Hamilton, A. Bichler, E. Bachrach, I. Hardeck, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Messrs. A. F. A. Hervey, S. Tomlinson, G. C. Gilder, F. J. Duxbury, J. H. Furneax, R. P. Brunton, H. W. Barrow, J. Leask, Reg. D. Hughes, C. W. Widlake, J. Adams, J. Rich, S. D. Sassoon, A. M. Gubbay, S. Solomon, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, K. R. Cama, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, N. G. Chandawarker, Premchund Roychund, Jalbhai Ardasir Sett, Budroodin Tyabjee, Amiroodin Tyabjee, Kurrim Khan, M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., J. C. Cama, F. R. Vicajee, Limjee N. Banajee, Jehangir B. Murzban, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Hurrichund Sadashewjee, Harichund Yadhowjee, Muljee B. Barbhaya, Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, Dinshaw J. Parakh, Furdoonjee J. Parakh, Rusto m R. Chichgar, G. M. Pitale, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Framroz Rustomjee, Jehangirsha E. Kohiyar, Ruttonshaw E. Kohiyar, P. D. Framjee, M. B. Dadabhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, A. M. Dhurumsey, Khan Bahadoor Cowasjee Jamsetjee Lalcaca, Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Mumsjee Wadia, F. K. Patuk, M. D. Cama, D. D. Ghandy, Kallabhai Laloobhai, N. R. Ranina, H. A. Suntok, D. N. Wadia, Bomonjee Perozshaw, Pestonjee Kawasjee, R. M. Patel, Bomonjee Eyramjee Patel, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Temooljee B. Nariman, &c. Two large blocks of ice, in which elegant bouquets of flowers had been skilfully imprisoned, formed an interesting feature of the refreshment *buffets*, which were liberally furnished ; and the party dispersed at a late hour.

THE FREEMASON'S JAMSHEDI NAOROZE FESTIVAL.

THIS festival, which is held in honour of the Vernal Equinox, was celebrated by a large number of Freemasons, both English and Scotch, on the 21st instant, at the Masonic Hall, Byculla, with great *eclat*. The festival of the Vernal Equinox is observed by all classes in India, and also in Afghanistan and Persia. The Hindoos celebrate it under the name of the *Holi*, the Parsees under that of the *Naoroze*, and the Mahomedans as the *Eed*. The Masonic Hall at Byculla presented quite a gay appearance on Wednesday evening. The compound and the building were beautifully illuminated and decked out in bunting and flags. The floral decorations inside the building were as tasteful as they were attractive. On the occasion of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's recent visit to the Masonic Hall last month, an ingenious Mason had worked up in leaves and flowers the initials of his Royal Highness, which floral device was much admired at the time, and found, it seems, many imitators on Wednesday last, for there were seen everywhere in the hall. Masonic devices tastefully worked up in many coloured flowers and beautiful foliage. The festival was opened at 6-30 p.m. with prayer, and an able and interesting discourse on "Brotherly love and charity" was given afterwards by Bro. S. V. Bhandarkar. The discourse was listened to with attention, and at its conclusion Bro. K. R. Cama thanked Bro. Bhandarkar on behalf of those present for the intellectual treat provided by him. A move was then made for the banquet hall, where justice was done to the good things which were served in great profusion and variety. Toasts followed, but unlike other Masonic occasions there were but three on the programme, these being the "Queen Empress and the Craft," "success to the festival," and "the President." The first two were given in eloquent terms by Bro. K. R. Cama, and the last by Bro. Shamrao Vithul. Allusion was made by both speakers to the great interest taken by the late Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee in the festival. He had, it was said, been present at all the thirteen or fourteen annual festivals that had been held by the Freemasons of Bombay, and had done all in his power to promote the success of the festival. It was a matter of congratulation that since the native Freemasons began to celebrate the Jamshedi Naoroze, it had come to be recognized by all classes as a common holiday, and gradually the Government and the mercantile community had been induced to grant their Parsee employes an exemption from work on this day. After the banquet the company again resorted to the hall upstairs, where an entertainment of a different sort awaited them. It commenced with an original English prologue in blank verse by Bro Rustom K. R. Cama, in which regret was expressed at the absence from programme of the dramas which used annually to be provided on this occasion through the indefatigable exertions of some of the brethren, but which owing to unavoidable reasons had to be given up at the eleventh hour. This was followed by several popular songs by Bros. Kassumaly, Dadabhoy Thuthee, and Shamrao Vithul. A humorous Masonic recitation was next contributed with great effect by a well-known Mason, who has distinguished himself in this line. Then came an explanation of the structure of the human eye, with diagrams and microscopic specimens, by Bro. Dr. Parbhakar. The lecture was as interesting and entertaining as it was instructive. It was followed with great attention by all present as one curiosity or, shall we say, mystery after another of the human organ of sight was laid bare and popularly explained. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Prabhakar at the instance of Bro. Shamrao, who said that he was not, up to that hour, aware of the several preventible causes of miopia and other affections of the eye, to which their attention was directed that evening. Several more songs followed, and the company separated at midnight after discussing ices and other refreshments, and after spending a pleasant evening.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE THINK OF THE BOMBAY POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very sorry that the High Court let out that policeman to tyranize once more over the public. I do not wish to say a word against any individual personally, but I affirm that bully and bluster are the characteristics of the Bombay Police administration. Many people, and I am one of them, believe, that if half the Police in India were put in jail, the security of life and property and the comfort of all residents in Bombay would be at least doubled.—Yours, &c.,
FAR EAST.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bug beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. A chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co, (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE local Legislative Council, on Saturday, completed the consideration of the manifold amendments proposed by hon. members on the clauses of the new Municipal Bill. H. E. the Governor presided at the meeting, and there were also present the Hon. Messrs. J. B. Richey, R. West, Latham (Advocate-General), K. T. Telang, F. Forbes Adam, J. R. Naylor, Rao Bahadur Wasudev Barve and P. M. Mehta.

THE TRIAL OF MUNICIPAL CASES.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor : Your Excellency, amongst the other alterations in the existing Municipal system which the Bill now, under our consideration, proposes to bring into force, is the transfer of the adjudication of what I may call municipal civil cases from the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the special jurisdiction of the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court. The reason for this change must be very obvious to every member of the Council. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, being an official who is specially trained for the disposal of criminal cases, has no special aptitude for the decision of civil matters, and as the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court is a judge with peculiar qualifications for the decision of cases of this nature. Therefore, in drafting this Bill, with the approval of Government, I proposed that the hearing of all such cases should be transferred to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, and the Bill as introduced into this Council, provided that the cases should be heard by that authority. But, whilst the Bill has been under consideration by the select committee and this Council there has been some correspondence with the Legislative Department of the Governmet of India, from which it appears that the Government of India are doubtful as to the power of this Local Council to enact that civil cases arising under this Bill should be heard and disposed of by the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court. The legal question involved is one of a complicated and highly technical nature, and I need not trouble this Council with it, for it was considered by the select committee, and the conclusion at which they arrived is stated in the report, namely, that it is highly expedient that the jurisdiction of these cases should be transferred to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court ; and the select committee trusted that by the correspondence with the Government of India, a way would be found in which the legal difficulties in bringing about such an arrangement might be overcome. This Government have now received a final reply from the Government of India, to the effect that this Council should insert in the Bill all such provision as they deem proper for regulating the jurisdiction of the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court in cases arising under the Bill, and the Government of India will hereafter take steps for securing such *de facto* jurisdiction and authority as this Council may require under the provisions of this Act. The state of the case is that the Legislative Department of the Government of India did in 1882 pass an Act which is called the Presidency Small Cause Courts' Act, which determines the jurisdiction of that court. And it was thought that the provisions of our Bill might, perhaps, conflict with the provisions of that Act, and if they did so conflict, the passing of such provisons by this Council would be *ultra vires*. But the Government of India have undertaken to see any such difficulties righted, and they have further agreed that they will, in the Bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor-General as soon as may be, make further provisions for giving the Chief Judge of Small Cause Court power to refer cases of assessment in which any legal point of difficulty occurs for the opinion of the High Court, and also a right of appeal in cases regarding compensation and expenses in which the amount at issue exceeds Rs. 1,000. And I may also add that it is proposed to ask the Government of India to give the right of appeal to the High Court, by the same Act, against decisions of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 513, the section which we were considering the other day, and to which, on the motion of the Hon. Advocate-General, an additional sub-section was added. This being the state of facts regarding the jurisdiction of the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, I have now only to ask this Council to adopt the amendment and certain additional sections which I propose, and which appear necessary in order to complete what is already contained in the Bill concerning the Judge's power and the exercise of his jurisdiction. It will be convenient if I take up each of the motions as they stand in my name and explain them *seriatim*.

In Section 21, line 11, it is sought to substitute "twenty" for "ten." This relates to appeals to be made against the decisions of the Municipal Commissioner regarding the entry or non-entry of names on the Municipal Election roll. The section as it stands provides that the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court shall hear and determine such appeals within ten days after receipt of the application made to him. The present Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court has pointed out that this is too short a time, as perhaps on some occasions many applications might be made simultaneously. It was, therefore, thought desirable that as much time as possible should be allowed, and accordingly the Municipal Commissioner is to hear applications for alterations in the list under sub-section (10) of section 20 on some one of the first ten days of November, and by sub-section (22) of the same section 20, he may adjourn the hearing of any matter from time to time, so that no adjourned hearing be held after the tenth day of November. So the Commissioner's work must be completed by the tenth of November. By section 22, sub-section (1) it is provided that the Municipal election roll shall be completed, and come into operation on the first of December, and this allows an interval of only twenty-one days before the roll comes into operation. Section 21 allows a person who wishes to make an appeal 5 days in which to do so, and the Chief Judge by the same section has only ten days in which to hear and decide such appeals. That takes away 15 days out of the twenty-one. Six days were considered sufficient for the printing of the election roll, but it was deemed advisable to give the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court longer time. The date on which the roll will come into operation, it was thought, might be postponed until the 10th December, and the elections not to take place till January. Thus we are able to give the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court 20 days to hear and decide applications and to enter his decisions on the roll.

The amendment was accepted.

In section 22 (line 10) for the "first" of November, the 10th was substituted, to bring the clause into conformity with section 21.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor then proposed that at the end of sub-section 10 the following words be added : "and in all matters relating to any such inquiry or proceeding the said Chief Judge shall be guided generally by the provisions of the said Act in like cases, so far as the same are practicable." The hon. gentleman in proposing this amendment said the addition gives the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court the same powers as a Judge of the High Court to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to compel the production of documents in cases, arising out of this Bill, which may come before him. The object is merely to provide still further in the same direction by saying that in any enquiry or proceedings he shall be guided by the provisions of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act.

The amendment was carried.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor then moved that the following new sections be inserted after section 510 of the Bill.

"5. 10 A. (1) The Governor in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, prescribe what fee, if any, shall be paid (*a*) on any application, appeal or reference, made under this Act to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court ; and (*b*), previous to the issue, in any inquiry or proceeding of the said Chief Judge under this Act of any summons or other process ; provided that the fees, if any, prescribed under clause (*a*) shall not, in cases in which the value of the claim or subject-matter is capable of being estimated in money, exceed the fees at the time being levied, under the provisions of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, 1882, in cases in which the value of the claim or subject-matter is of like amount. (2.) The Governor in Council may from time to time by a like notification determine by what person any fee prescribed under clause (*a*) shall be payable. (3.) No application, appeal or reference shall be received by the said Chief Judge until the fee, if any, prescribed therefor under clause (*a*) has been paid.

"510 B. The Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court may, whenever he thinks fit, receive an application, appeal or reference made under this Act by or on behalf of a poor person, and may issue process on behalf of any such person, without payment or on a part payment of the fees prescribed under section 510 A.

"510 C. Whenever any application, appeal or reference made to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court under this Act is settled by agreement of the parties before the hearing, half the amount of all fees paid shall be repaid by the said Chief Judge to the parties by whom the same have been respectively paid."

The Hon. Mr. Naylor said : These sections have for their object to require that for applications, appeals, and references, made to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court under this Bill, fees shall be payable upon a scale to be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council. Those fees which are capable of valuation, not exceeding that paid in cases affecting valuation arising under the ordinary jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. The sections are based entirely upon the sections of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act. All those who are familiar with the Small Cause Court Act and the practice of that Court will require no further explanation.

The additions were agreed to.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor then moved the addition of the following new section :—"510-D. The Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court may :—(*a*) delegate, either generally or specially, to any other Judge of the said Court, power to receive applications, appeals and references under this Act, and to discharge any other duty in connection with such applications, appeals and references, except the hearing and adjudication thereof ; (*b*) if for any reason it shall be necessary so to do in order to secure the disposal of any application made to him under section 21 within the limited period prescribed in the said section, delegate to any other Judge of the said Court the hearing and adjudication of the said application ; (*c*) from time to time with the approval of Government make rules, not inconsistent with this Act, providing for any matter connected with the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred upon him by this Act which is not herein specifically provided for." The hon. gentleman said : The addition of this section is for a somewhat different purpose. It has three clauses, *a*, *b*, and *c*, with respect to which I may make some explanation. The reason for (*a*) is that the work of the Small Cause Court is, as is generally well known, very heavy, and the Chief judge of the Court is naturally generally engaged upon the more important and intricate cases arising in that Court. The ministerial work is not usually discharged by the Chief Judge himself, and it does not seem advisable to impose it upon him even in cases which may be before him in this Bill. The object is to relieve him of the necessity of hearing appeals and references and the discharge of other similar duties which may come before him under this Bill. In the case of clause (*b*) the object is that if for any reason the Chief Judge is himself unable to dispose of the appeals against the Commissioner's orders under section 21, the Chief Judge may delegate their adjudication and hearing to other judges that there may be no delay ; and clause (*c*) contains a general proviso enabling the Chief Judge with the approval of Government to provide for miscellaneous matters, for which from time to time he may find no specific provision contained in this Bill.

The Hon. K. T. Telang : As to "A" in S. 510 D. is it necessary to confine the power of delegation to any other judge of the Court ? We know the work is very heavy, and I understand there is a very considerable amount of arrears, and unless Government give some aid to the staff, this additional work will be very difficult for the judges to keep pace with. Will it not be well to allow the Chief Judge to receive applications through the Chief Clerk of the Small Cause Court.

The Hon. Advocate-General : All applications are received by the judges, and it appears it is not the practice to have applications made through the Chief Clerk.

The Hon. R. West : We settled the wording of these clauses with the assistance of the Chief Judge, who, of course, objects to the additional work being forced upon him. But he may be able to show a good case in favour of an increase of staff, and if the work proves heavy, as I think it will, he will establish a fund. There are interlocutary applications which it would not be well to give to a clerk. They want some judicial faculty to deal with them properly.

The amendment was then carried.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor then moved :—In schedule R. section 13, sub-section (2), lines 5 and 6, for "after the passing of this Act" to substitute "on or after the first day of November, 1888." The hon. gentleman said : The object of this change is this. It was pointed by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court that schedule R. imposed upon him the duty of hearing applications, appeals and references from the very day on which this Bill will become law. But the day when it will become law is uncertain. It depends upon the date when the assent of the Governor-General is received and the day when that assent will be published. A certain amount of machinery must of necessity be got in order before he can begin with his extra jurisdiction. He has therefore suggested that it would be more convenient to himself and all parties concerned that this jurisdiction should commence from a fixed date, and for that reason we provide that it shall be from the 1st Nov. 1888.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor then moved that "In schedule R. section 13, insert the following new sub-section between sub-sections (2) and (3), viz :—(2-A). Any such legal proceeding as aforesaid which is commenced before the said date, and any legal proceeding commenced after the date when this Act comes into force, but before the first day of November 1888, which, under the provisions of this Act, should be instituted before the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, shall be instituted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and be heard and determined by the said Magistrate, and the decision of the said Magistrate in every such proceedings shall have the same validity, as if this Act had not been passed or as if such decision had been made by the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, as the case may be." The object of this amendment, the hon. gentleman said, is that the Chief Presidency Magistrate shall continue to try any cases arising under the existing Act, and also cases which may arise under this Bill if it should become law at an earlier date than that on which the duties of the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court commence.

The amendment was accepted.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Hon. R. West : Your Excellency, I feel I owe somewhat of an apology to the Council for bringing these matters forward at so late a date, but the truth is that section 41 was in somewhat vague language. It was only on repeated inspection of it that I came to the conclusion that, although it contained implicitly the provisions requisite for carrying on the educational duties of the Corporation, it did not provide sufficiently in detail for the performance of those functions. The framing was so obscure that it might give rise to disputes. I have endeavoured, therefore, to draw up explicitly what was drawn implicitly in the section as it stood. The section is agreed to read as follows :

"41. It shall be the duty of the Corporation and of the Government each to appoint four members of a Joint Schools' committee of eight members for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions as to primary education hereinafter enacted, and as shall be assigned to such committee.

"41 A. (*a*).—The first appointments to the said committee shall be made within one month from the date on which this Act comes into operation. The members then or thereafter duly appointed may perform all the functions legally pertaining to the Committee notwithstanding any default or delay or defect in the appointment of any member.

"(*b*). At the end of each of the first three years, after this Act shall come into operation, one of the members of the Joint School Committee appointed by Government, and one appointed by the Corporation, shall retire by ballot. Thereafter the two senior members shall retire at the end of each calendar year, and two shall be appointed or re-appointed by Government, or by the Corporation, whereof each shall appoint to the place vacated by any member previously appointed by itself. Whether such vacancy have arisen as aforesaid, or by death or resignation of the member. The names of all persons appointed shall be published by the Municipal Secretary in the *Government Gazette*.

"(*c*). The Joint Schools' Committee shall, by election from amongst its own members, appoint one member to be chairman for the current term

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

RUPEE SECURITIES were lower in London yesterday. Fonts to the extent of ½ per cent. at £67⅞, and 4½ per cents ¼ at £73¾. Indian sterling loan was also ¼ per cent. lower at 107½. Consols were unchanged at 101⅞; and, in Paris, Rentes were stationary at 107. Silver was still worth 43 3-16d. per oz. in London according to Reuter. A further shipment of Silver to this Port, amounting to £60,000, is advised, making with that reported on Thursday, a quarter of a million sterling shipped during the present week. A press telegram announces the passing of the Bill for the conversion of Consols.

In the general Produce Markets there was no further movement in prices; the tone also was unchanged, Oil Seeds and Coffee keeping firm, and wheat dull. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the U. K. yesterday was 1,660,000 quarters, which is 10,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

At closing yesterday the Liverpool Market was firm; but the sales did not surpass the morning's estimate of 10,000 bales, inclusive for 1,000 Surats, and spot prices for Mid.-Uplands and Surats generally were unchanged. "Good" Hingunghat, however, being 1-16d. lower; but in other East Indian Cotton there was a decline to the same extent in Fair Coconada and "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengal American Arrivals were unaltered in all positions. The Manchester Market was quite at previous quotations. At Havre, Oomrawuttee was quoted one franc lower.

This afternoon, however, the Liverpool Market closed dull, the total sales having reached only 7,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. Spot quotations, with the exception of that for "Fully Good" Bengal, which is ⅛d. higher, come unchanged; but we note a decline of 1-32d. per lb. in American Arrivals for all deliveries.

The week's business in Cotton in Liverpool was less by 6,000 bales at the total of 54,000 bales, than during the preceding week; but 4,000 bales more were taken by the trade and forwarded at 73,000 bales. The Imports during the six days were 75,000 bales, which shows a falling off of 13,000 bales. The total stock, which stood yesterday at 8,88,000 bales, had decreased during the week under review by 5,000 bales; and it will be seen from the comparative figures which we give below that, as against the same time last year, the Liverpool Stock was yesterday nearly 70,000 bales less, while it was some 170,000 heavier than in 1886. The Stock of Surats had fallen off by 3,000 bales during the week, and stood yesterday at 42,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had become less, since the previous Friday by 120,000 bales, while, compared with the two previous years the figures wired yesterday show a decrease of some 70,000 bales, and 216,000 bales, respectively. Of East Indian Cotton there were 18,000 bales less in sight than there were a week ago; and as against the preceding two years also some falling off is shown. It will be noticed from the subjoined statement that the price of Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool is now ⅛d. per lb. lower than it was last year at this time; though as against 1886 it is still ⅛d. per lb. higher. "Good Fair" Dhollera only shows 1-16d difference compared with either year.

The spot price was still 10 cents in New York yesterday; but July Futures were 6 points lower at 9·94 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports at 7,000 bales, were 3,000 bales less than in 1887, on the corresponding day, and 5,000 bales less than in 1886, and make the week's total the same as last year's, though 17,000 bales less than for the previous one. To-day the price of ready Cotton has declined to 9 15-16 cents; and in July Futures there has been a further drop of 8 points, at 9·86 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 5,000 bales, against 4,000 bales last year, and 11,000 bales in 1886.

The weekly figures from America show a decrease of 22,000 bales in the stock at the U. S. Ports, and of 10,000 bales in that at the interior Ports. The total receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports since the season opened now show an increase of only 16,000 bales as against last year; while the excess compared with the season 1885-86 stands at 269,000 bales; and it is noticeable in connection with these figures, that although the ultimate outturn of the American crop for 1885-6 was some 37,000 bales greater than last year's, the Receipts of the latter crop were at this time over a quarter of a million in excess of the former.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	47,000	47,000	64,000
" exports to U. K.	48,000	70,000	45,000
" " Continent	32,000	40,000	17,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,037,000	5,021,000	4,768,000
" exports to U. K. " "	2,211,000	2,342,000	1,745,000
" " Cont. " "	1,505,000	1,329,000	1,460,000
" Stock in the Ports	725,000	571,000	888,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	2,770,000	2,440,230	2,985,980
" " Surats	411,000	415,810	370,490

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	888,000	913,780	709,690
" London	22,000	10,000	17,000
American Afloat	140,000	2 3,000	144,000
East Indian "	62,000	67,000	94,000
	1,082,000	1,223,780	964,690
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 5-16d.	5 7-16 l.	4 15-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollerah	4 1-16d.	4¼d.	4d.
Difference	1¼d.	1 1-5d.	15-16d.

An entire absence of demand from exporters at anything like current quotations, and a cessation of buying on account of local spinners has made our market for the staple very quiet to-day, and beyond some speculative bargains in Broach between native dealers we have heard of next to nothing doing. Prices are quoted the same as yesterday all round, but as they lack the test of actual business they must be taken as more or less uncertain. A little ready Antni has been taken at Rs. 171; and a couple of hundred bales each of old Dharwar, at Rs. 195, and old Compta, at Rs. 169-72; but these comprise all the purchases reported.

WHEAT is quiet, and prices are quoted as before. Ekdani and Hard Yellow of the new crop are arriving; but we hear of no business of importance passing either ready or to arrive.

SEEDS.—New *Linseed* is now arriving daily; but this seed is not attracting the attention of exporters, and only a limited business between dealers is reported. *Rapeseed* is firm, and Red Delhi and Cawnpore are quoted at Rs. 5-2-6 for new, with buyers at this rate. Yellow Cawnpore and Yellow Gujerat are quoted at Rs. 5-10-6 and Rs. 6-1-0 per cwt., respectively, for April-May delivery. *Poppyseed* of the new crop is firm at Rs. 6-13-6 per cwt. buyers to arrive.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,929 bales.
Wheat	24,347 cwt.
Linseed	18,834 "
Rapeseed	1,863 "
Gingelly	6,901 "
Groundnuts	7,505 "

FREIGHTS.—The rather better tone which we have noticed in this market latterly is sustained, and we call rates steady at our last quotations; but nothing fresh has transpired in arrival business.

EXCHANGE opened with a pretty steady feeling at about yesterday's final quotations; but a quieter tone prevailed thereafter, and at closing we quote a decline of 1-32d. all round. There has been less enquiry for Bank Paper to-day, and there have been several sellers in the market, especially for future delivery. Our ready rate for 3 months' sight Credits has been quoted also for the next two months.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Owing to the report that tenders are about to be invited for a new loan of 3 to 4 crores, our market opened weak at a decline of ¼ per cent. in Four per cents, and the rate afterwards further fell to 98½ per cash, forward quotations being 98½ and 98⅝ respectively. There was some recovery afterwards, however, and at closing 98 11-16 was the cash rate quotations for account in proportion. A good deal is reported to have been booked for the near account. ½ per cent. Paper is still 105½ nominal.

SHARES have been rather neglected to-day, and the only changes which we have to report are a decline of Rs. 5 in Mahalukshmi and Swadeshi Mill shares; an advance of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit, and of Rs. 4 in New Great Eastern; and a decline in Bombay-Burma, say of Rs. 25 in the first issue and Rs. 10 in the second.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MEHTA.—March 25, at Gowalia Tank Road, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta and Commissariatwala. Deeply regretted by his relatives and friends. Funeral ceremonies will commence at 8 a.m. to-day (Monday) precisely.

TINCKOM.—At 103, Frere Road, William Colton Tinckom, for many years employed in the Government Dockyard. Fell asleep in Jesus at 9-30 p.m. on March 25th, aged 69 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Friends will please accept this intimation. The funeral will leave the house this afternoon (Monday) at half-past 4 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GRIFFIN.—March 21, at Vizagapatam, Margaret Jane, the beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs F J Griffin, aged 8 months and 5 days.

LE MESURIER.—March 18, at Selim, Kursiong, Maud Margaret, dearly beloved wife of W G Le Mesurier.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1888.

THE Budget of 1888-89, which is published this morning, tells a tale which is familiar in Indian financial records. We should have on the coming year a surplus of £423,000 (conventional) but for special expenditure on armaments. But as special defences are to be pushed on with vigour, and as they will involve an extra outlay of £1,121,000, there will be a deficit of £698,000. This is the fact of capital importance in the forecast, and if it means that harbour defence, on which there is room and need for liberal outlay, is to be resolutely taken in hand, the public will bear the burden with due philosophy, knowing that there is no help for it, and trusting that there will be something substantial to show for the money. For the rest Mr. Westland's statement is clear, candid, and, so far as may be, reassuring. We see how at every point the best laid projects of the Financial Department have been disturbed by military expenditure, either in Burma or on the frontier, and how prosperous India would have been if the swords of the nations had been turned into ploughshares before the era of deficits had once more set in in India. Thus while the surplus of £500 shown in the Revised Estimates of 1886-7 appear in the Actuals of that year at £178,427, the surplus of £16,000 in the Budget Estimate of 1887-8 now appears in the Revised Estimate converted into a deficit of £2,448,000, of which over half a million sterling is accounted for by special defence works, while £1,059,000 arises out of the concession of 4 per cent. sterling stock during the past year. The changes incurred in this operation were not taken into account in the last Budget, and the omission, it will be remembered, was keenly criticised at the time. The deficit would apparently have been greater, but for the economies effected by the Government in various directions, as the Revised Estimates for 1887-8 are worse by £830,000 on account of excess army charges in Burma, and by £710,000 on account of fall in exchange—the latter a result which men of business anticipated when the rate was taken as low as 17⅛d. The Revised Estimates, being based upon the actual transactions of eleven months, are, we suspect, more than usually reliable, as the ordinary practice is to base them upon the operations of the first eight months of the year. Mr. Westland has here made an innovation that may be greatly commended. The Finance Minister, while not unduly optimist in his forecast, assumes a natural increment in the revenue, but the increment, and a little besides, is absorbed by continued additions to the army expenditure. The salient feature, however, in his forecast is his belief in the elasticity of the chief sources of our revenue, even of that from salt. There is, he says, every reason to be satisfied with the revenues under our own control, though he is obliged to admit the uncertainty of the opium revenue, and to take account of that unknown quantity, the variability in exchange. There seems, indeed, to lurk under his statement a belief that if the Finance Minister had a power of resistance to the spending departments analogous to that which the Chancellor of the Exchequer possesses at home a better result would be shown. It is noteworthy that now, for the first time for several years, the Finance Minister warns us that the possibilities of famine have to be taken into account.

THE demonstration of public respect which was made at Calcutta the other day in favour of the Viceroy was so legitimate and so natural that it is not easy to justify the informal but very determined protest which has been made against it. The protest, like the demonstration itself, was quite local, and we believe that it has awakened no echo in other parts of India. In order to deal frankly with a phase of native opinion which claims to be taken into account it should be recognized that the protestants against the Calcutta meeting had provided themselves with an excuse for their opposition. The organizers of the demonstration had asked the Sheriff to convene a public meeting at which expression might be given to the public appreciation of Lord Dufferin's services. In doing this they had failed to take account of the obvious fact that there would be more people outside the Calcutta Town Hall than inside, and that amongst the millions who would not be there would be certain Bengali journalists who do not approve of the policy of the Viceroy. The omission was not important, and it might have been pointed out, if it needed pointing out at all, with something of the good sense, the good temper, and the good manners which we yet hope the Bengali journalists will manage to acquire. Perhaps if the Calcutta papers whose misfortune it is to have to differ from these gentlemen had taken a little less notice of their protests the counterdemonstration would not have been so obtrusive as it was. Lord Dufferin showed a more excellent way when in the very admirable speech that he gave at the Town Hall on Friday evening he dealt goodhumouredly with his failure to satisfy some of his neighbours as a most natural and inevitable incident of rule. "I cannot conceive," he said, "a greater danger to India than that a man, in assuming this great office, should be preoccupied with such trivial considerations as his fame or popularity." Here was a philosophy so appropriate to the occasion that we suspect it must have been disappointing to the gentlemen who for a week before had been doing their best to demonstrate, what everybody know, that Lord Dufferin had failed to gain their good will. The question, in truth, concerns the Viceroy much less than these people think. Popularity is a plant for the growth of which there is at the best but a narrow area in India. An ascetic or a religious teacher who is unheard of outside his own province may become popular to a degree impossible with a Viceroy, whose name even is often unknown to the majority of the people over whom he rules. And at the most we are disposed to regard the strangely vindictive fashion in which the Viceroy's policy has been criticised of late as not so much a symptom of his unpopularity as of the large capacity for misrepresenting or at least misunderstanding the acts of a public man which somehow prevails in Bengal. It would be disappointing were it not that we had been so well prepared for it. But, as we have said, it is less for the Viceroy's sake than for the sake of the educated Bengalis themselves, and of that portion of them especially who aspire to be leaders of political opinion and participants in public life, that the raising of these discordant notes in the midst of a chorus of admiration is to be regretted.

Perhaps it would be inappropriate to urge that the attitude that has been taken by the dissident section is quite out of harmony with the spirit and the methods of political life in England. Our Bengali fellow-subjects, though they have tried to drink deeply at the well of Western political thought and philosophy, are not Englishmen, and it would not be reasonable to expect them to be imbued with English spirit. But when they have caught that spirit more fully than they have yet done—and this may not be so impossible as impatient bystanders think—they will understand why to Englishmen who try to look upon their doings without prejudice or passion such a counter demonstration as that which they have made on this occasion seems not a little factious, not a little unworthy of men who have profited largely by the liberties which the English method of government so freely leaves to them. We will say nothing as to the way in which other Governments might have dealt with such a manifestation of discontent, for England has deliberately opened out the path of liberty even for the more foolish of the people who come under her influence, a path of whose breadth some idea may be gained from the fact mentioned by Sir Henry Maine in one of the last of his writings that no such law as a law of seditious libel exists in India. We will only express regret that some of our native fellow-subjects do not make a wiser use of the liberty that they enjoy, and that they have so incompletely caught the spirit of the free institutions which they have derived from the British rule. That excellent and admirable spirit, for example, to which Sir Robert Peel gave expression when, speaking in the House of Commons of so pronounced an adversary as Lord Palmerston, he said "We are all proud of him"—how strange this must still seem to the Calcutta journalists who the other day were taking such infinite trouble to invent some new occasion of reproach against the statesman who for the last three and a half years has represented the Queen-Empress in these lands! And yet, despite the passion of our party warfare, it is in the spirit thus expressed that the best guarantees for the tone of our public life and the continuity of our public policy are to be found. Here, where party conflict, as such, is unknown, and where tradition and popular instinct tend towards something more than a respectful regard for the visible embodiment of rule and authority, there ought to be no lack of reasonable and ordered veneration for the highest in the land. We believe that there is no lack of it, and that the exception to it which Calcutta has just exhibited is an isolated, uninfluential demonstration, as unsupported by fact as by the sympathy of men of good will and good sense, to whom it must be clear that objections to portions of the policy of a Governor-General afford no warrant for the atrabiliar criticism to which Lord Dufferin has been subjected. And of course, the inventors of this criticism give no strength at all to it when they endeavour to bring Lord Dufferin under judgment by his predecessor. The merit of Lord Ripon's policy was that it left so little for his immediate successors to attempt in the way of large political changes. The most that can be asked of them is that they should accept Lord Ripon's work as they find it, that they should be sympathetic conservers and continuators of his policy, doing nothing to hinder its free development, and leaving nothing undone that they may find necessary to give free play to it. Since Lord Ripon was the first to suggest to the authorities at home that Lord Dufferin should be his successor it is a peculiarly unfortunate logic which leads people to find in the mere mention of the name of one statesman a condemnation of the work of the other.

High ideals of public life are not so invariably realized that we can afford to pass by, as some of our Bengal neighbours would have wished us to pass by, without respect or acknowledgment the self sacrifice, the devotion to duty, and the fine public spirit which have characterized the career of the present Viceroy. Freedom of appreciation and of criticism are of inestimable value in any community living under English law and English institution, but even when Bengali journalists have learnt to make much better use of them than they have yet learnt there will still be need for the veneration and the respect for authority which have not yet ceased to be numbered amongst the public virtues of the Indian peoples. We know of nothing in Lord Dufferin's Indian record which should disentitle him to the sincere respect of even those who have most keenly criticised his acts. His most recent public utterance conveys by implication all that need be said in vindication of it against the most hostile estimate that has been made of it. If any, after hearing the Viceroy's speech of Friday night, still hold that the annexation of Upper Burma was an act of wanton aggression they are people whom no argument can influence. If, again, the strange libel survives that the Viceroy, imitating the pernicious example of a few men of narrow views amongst his own countrymen, endeavours to sow dissensions between the divergent creeds and races of India, it can only be because libels die hard when there are people determined that they shall live. There was, we are sorry to have to confess, a need for the admonition which the Viceroy gave to the less careful of his assailants when he said "Do not seek to excite the hatred of the people against the Government by attributing to it intentions and designs which are the fruit of your own imagination. It was misrepresentations of this kind which thirty years ago helped powerfully to deluge the land with blood, and those who indulge in them are abusing the protection and freedom of speech extended to them by the laws of England." But it was the best answer that could have been given to the assaults of a journalism that has shown a perverse tendency to substitute misrepresentation for criticism, and has thereby deprived itself of much of the efficacy that it might posses for the guidance and restraint of the Government.

WE are glad to find that so competent an authority as Lord Connemara is of the same opinion as that to which we gave expression a few days ago that agricultural shows—such as that for example as has just been held at Sangad—afford the best available means of promoting the improvement of agriculture in India. The Governor of the Madras Presidency finds that all who know that Presidency best concur with him in regarding the prosperity of agriculture the best basis of the prosperity of the country, and that agricultural shows conduce to that end. This is the experience in Kathiawar, and it is to be hoped that the Bombay Presidency will profit by the example of what has been so successfully done elsewhere. There is great room for improvement in the methods of farming in the Konkan and in the Deccan. Even in Guzerat, which is the garden of the Presidency, a great deal has yet to be done before the large outlay on wells for purposes of irrigation yields all the return it is capable of yielding. Lord Connemara touches upon another subject which comes home to the good sense of this Presidency—the advantages which would accrue were the Government of India to advance loans to Municipalities for water supply and other public works, such, for instance, as docks, at "fair and reasonable rates." Had the Government of India been moved to adopt this policy in time, the City of Bombay would have been saved from one-and-a-half to two per cent. of the interest on the million and a quarter which is being raised on loan for the construction of the Tansa Water Works.

THE Calcutta daily which is supposed to be the leading exponent of native opinion on that side of India makes a suggestion which leaves no room for caricature. Some mysterious penalty is to be imposed upon everybody who attended the very striking demonstration in the Viceroy's favour on Friday. These people, who are described in a general way as "our renegade and selfish countrymen" are to be "put down," whatever that may mean. But this is only part of the punishment in store. Lord Cross is be pressed into the service of the indignant protestants, the part assigned to him in the business being that of Discourager-General of mean people who "truckle to power at the sacrifice of the most cherished interests of their country." Lord Cross is to be memorialized to set his face wholly against any recommendation for honours that Lord Dufferin may make, for it will be a great scandal, we are told, if after this demonstration by his admirers, Lord Dufferin chooses to get some of them included in the next list of Birthday Honours. This is so good an idea that it should be carried out without delay, for the black list, to judge from the attendance at the meeting, will be a long one, and Lord Dufferin, who, with all his sins, is astute, may be beforehand with the memorialists. This would be a pity, for they have got hold of the funniest idea of the century, and the memorial in which it is set forth will be a very striking contribution to comic literature.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE PETIT has shown a most generous desire to commemorate the name of his deceased son, Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, with princely liberality. We learn that the sum of Rs. 3,64,200 already set apart by Mr. Nusserwanjee for the establishment of a Parsee Orphanage in Bombay, he has added the Lall Baug property, situate at Parel, which covers an extensive area of ground is eminently suited for the purposes of an Orphanage or boarding-school, and is of the estimated value of Rs. 3,00,000. Thus the total subscriptions for charitable objects by the families of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and his brother Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit, in connection with the lamentable death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, come to Rs. 9,78,150.

AN adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Secretariat on Saturday when the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Bill were finally disposed of. On the motion of the Hon. J. R. Naylor various clauses were adopted regulating the jurisdiction of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court with regard to the hearing of Municipal civil cases, and on the motion of the Hon. R. West amended clauses having reference to the regulation of primary education were inserted in the Bill. Numerous verbal amendments were agreed upon, and the Council adjourned till Wednesday, when the third reading of the Bill will be taken.

IT will be seen from an announcement in our advertising columns that the performance of Handel's Messiah, which it was intended should take place on Tuesday, has been unavoidably postponed. Instead of the rehearsal at 5 p.m., there will be ordinary practice at 5-45 this evening.

A MEETING will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-morrow afternoon for presenting an address and a silver tea set, coffee set, &c., on behalf of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society, to the Persian Consul-General previous to his departure from Bombay. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit is expected to preside on the occasion.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor a few days ago paid a return visit to H. H. the Aga Khan, at his residence at Malabar Hill.

THE *Deccan Times* hears on good authority that the relations between the Hyderabad Minister and the Residency are likely to be soon placed on a more satisfactory footing. Sir Asman Jah is desirous of obtaining the Resident's advice on all important matters concerning the government of the State, and for this purpose he proposes to see Mr. Howell as frequently as possible.

THE Minister of Hyderabad has ordered that any Hyderabadis from amongst the servants of Government placed on the Reduction List who desired to be re-employed, are to have places given to them as vacancies occur in the Public Departments. Those who have received gratuities are to refund them on being re-engaged and those in receipt of pensions will count them as a portion of the salaries of their new appointments. This ruling has given great satisfaction, and is another example of Sir Asman Jah's liberal policy towards the subjects of His Highness. In this connection it is stated that since the Minister's accession to office not a single foreigner has been appointed to the Government service with the exception of two or three moonshees in the Judicial Secretary's Office who were selected as proficients in English because no sufficiently qualified Hyderabadis were available.

LAST year the Government Archæologist and his staff in Burma found some very interesting works in the Upper Province in inspecting and preparing impressions of the stone inscriptions in Sagaing, Ava, Amarapura, and Mandalay. The most valuable collection of inscriptions was found in Amarapura near what is known as the Mahamuni pagoda; whither were gathered about a century ago, during the reign of the cacophonic Sinpyumyashing, inscriptions from all parts of Burma in the Talaing, Pali, and Burmese languages. These inscriptions are of great historical interest and importance, and are curiously arranged in seven rows running from east to west, numbering 468 stone slabs; while on the west side is another cluster of 109 inscribed stones.

FROM the first of next month the Military status of affairs in Upper Burma becomes officially speaking normal; and the liabilities and privileges of field service cease. The reductions in the garrison through the reliefs now in progress have been long known; but the only change they will involve in the matter of commands is the abol

TELEGRAMS.

THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY NIGHT.

The Financial Statement for 1888-89 is published in the form of a minute by Mr. Westland. It first briefly refers to the causes which obliged the Government in January last to seek for an improvement of the revenue to the extent of nearly two millions of rupees, and to the financial discussions which then took place in Council. It announces the result of the accounts of 1886-87 to be a surplus of 178,427*l.* (conventional) after charging off 325,626*l.* on account of special defence works. The revised estimates were explained in Parliament in September last, and they had for the most part been published in India in April. The revised estimates for 1887-88 show a deficit of 2,448,000*l.*, without counting the special defences expenditure, amounting to 589,006*l.* This result is worse than the Budget estimate by 2,464,000*l.* Of this amount 1,059,0 0*l.* arise out of charge for anticipated interest, which was explained by Sir John Gorst to arise out of the conversion of 4 per cent. sterling stock; 830,000*l.* are caused by the excess of Army charges in Upper Burma and 710,000*l.* by the fall in exchange to about 1s. 4·9d. The fall in the Opium revenue is made up for by improvements in other principal revenue heads, and loss under Railways by savings in expenditure, and by better receipts under various heads. It is explained that the revised estimates are based upon the actual transactions of eleven months and moderate estimate for the month of March. But the transactions of March are on such a large scale that they afford room for very considerable variations, which cannot be completely known till about April the twentieth.

The Budget Estimates for 1888-89, which are made up at the 1s. 4·9d. rate of exchange, show almost the same result as was anticipated in the estimate of the financial position presented to the Council on January 27, namely, a surplus of 423,000*l.* The revenues, as shown in the estimates, show one year's advance over the standard, then based on the estimates of 1887-88, but this advance was absorbed by continued additions to the Army expenditure arising out of the augmentation of the forces. 824,0 0*l.* is provided for extra military expenditure on account of Burma. Against a surplus of 432,000*l.* is to be taken an expenditure on special defences, which are to be pushed on with great vigour, and will involve an expenditure of 1,121,000*l.*, half of which is in England, so that, including these charges, there is a deficit of 698,000*l.*

Mr. Westland goes on to review in some detail the state of the revenue and expenditure under each main head, giving an acc ount, among other things, of the progress of the Land revenue administration, and the Excise revenue, the first year's operations of the Income Tax, the condition of Railway finance, and the burden of debt.

Mr. Westland's summing up is as follows:—Our finance is a strange blending of elements which we can regard with a feeling of certainty and confidence, and of large outlying uncertainties over which we have no control. If we look at those heads of revenue and expenditure which depend upon our own administration we have every reason to be satisfied. Land revenue, Salt, Stamps, Excise and Customs—all of these are elastic and progressive. Post Office, Telegraph, and Forest receipts, all of which may be regarded as *quasi*-commercial departments, are more remunerative every year. Civil and Public Works expenditure are well under control. Railways afford a certain and advancing income, and the only difficulty connected from a financial point of view, with the account of their revenues, is the vastness of the transactions, which is such that five per cent. of the increase or decrease in their earnings may make a difference of a million each way in our account. These are elements of satisfaction and comparative certainty. On the other side we have 8½ millions of revenue, namely the Opium revenue, liable to be adversely affected by the policy of China and the increasing competition of other nations to supply the Chinese demand. We are obliged by our military position to take a share in the policy of armament which, willingly or unwillingly, the great European nations have been driven to adopt. And, finally, and more directly affecting us, is the uncertainty of silver. The fall in its value seem to be temporarily arrested, but no one can say for how long we shall have a respite from the progressive increase of our burdens which this fall has hitherto imposed upon us. The chances of famine, too, are to be regarded, though it is certain that through the extension of railways a new famine would be combatted with very much smaller outlay of money than any former one. The question of Indian finance is, therefore, the question whether, in the face of all these uncertainties, our margin is sufficiently large.

The security of the present financial position depends upon our estimate of how far we may consider that, though these special burdens cost us net 3,174,000*l.* in the particular year 1888-89, it is sufficient on an average of years to provide only 2,476,000*l.* for them. On the present scale of expenditure in Upper Burma and on special defences, it is practically certain there will be an early reduction, although it is possible that famine charges and exchange may add to our expenditure as much as we are in other directions relieved of. We have adopted a high standard in measuring our obligations, and we can point with some confidence to the recuperative power shewn by our revenues, and to the fact that their natural increase, much more than any special measures of taxation, has hitherto enabled us to meet the ever growing burdens which recent years have forced upon us.

The state of Provincial finance is then reviewed and summed up as follows:—

There is therefore not one of the Provincial Governments which has not revenue enough for the present scale of expenditure, or rather which has incurred any permanent obligations as to expenditure which are beyond the scale of revenue. Moreover, all the principal ones have balances which they are seeking the means of profitably expending. Their position is in curious contrast with that of the Imperial Government, but though the Imperial Government may for the time envy the Provincial Governments in their possession of assured revenues and high balances, it should be borne in mind that these ample revenues have been created by the Provincial system and would not have existed but for the assignment to the Provincial Governments of their share in the improvement of them. Some details are then given as to the progress in the construction of railways both by the Government directly and by the Indian Midland, the Bengal-Nagpur, and the Southern Mahratta Companies. Altogether more than eight millions sterling will be spent in England and India on railway capital account during 1888-89.

It is announced, with the usual reserve, that the Secretary of State proposes to raise fourteen millions sterling by Council Bills, and that the Government in India will raise a rupee loan of three crores, of which half a crore is required for the Calcutta and Bombay Dock Works.

FAREWELL TO LORD DUFFERIN.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN CALCUTTA.

SPEECHES BY THE VICEROY AND LADY DUFFERIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

The farewell demonstration in honour of Lord and Lady Dufferin in the Town Hall last night was a splendid success in every respect, and it stands unique among many notable scenes which the metropolis has witnessed. Long before the appointed hour, the area of the hall was filled with a vast assemblage, representative of all that is best in the many races and classes which compose the population of the capital.

The appearance of the hall was remarkably brilliant, and the decorations were a matter of general admiration. The general scheme of the decoration was blue and yellow, the colour of the Dufferin family, and a most effective display was made with flags and drapery both at the entrances and in the body of the hall, culminating in a most elaborate arrangement at the eastern end, where a dais was placed. On the end window, over the dais, was displayed a handsome heraldic device. The raised platform was occupied entirely by ladies. On either side of the platform ran corridors which terminated in a fernery and rustic grotto, with a fine show of rare plants. Over the gallery, at the other end of the hall, there was a large transparency of the Dufferin arms. Brass cannon were placed at the doorway of the hall, and two similar pieces, captured at Kandahar, were ranged on either side of the dais in the lower hall. The staircases were also beautifully decorated, and the main entrance facing the Maidan was illuminated with the electric light. Other arrangements were equally satisfactory.

A guard of honour of the Presidency Volunteers was drawn up facing the grand staircase, and the Calcutta Mounted Rifles lined the way from the entrance to the dais. The Bands of the Leinster Regiment and the Volunteers were placed in the lower hall.

On the arrival of his Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin the bands played the National Anthem. Lovely bouquets of unique specimens of the floriculturist's art were presented to her Excellency and Ladies Helen and Hermione Blackwood.

The party proceeded directly to the dais, where Sir Steuart Bayley at once began to read the address, the full text of which follows. The address, which was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket, was then presented to the Viceroy.

The Viceroy among other things, in his reply, said that the rule of England maintained peace and justice within the borders of India and secures its safety from outside danger; but that her rule could not be exercised either effectually or acceptably without the loyalty and assistance of the native races. He therefore asked them to co-operate with each other in generous and genial spirit. "I confess," said his Excellency, "I would rather see Europeans, Hindus and Mahomedans united in criticizing the Government than that Hindus and Mahomedans, Europeans and natives should become estranged from each other by unworthy prejudices or the animosities of race and religion." This sentiment was loudly cheered, and it was sometime before his Excellency could proceed. To those amongst his native friends who, imbued with political literature of the West, were seeking to apply to India the lessons they had learnt from the history of constitutional countries he would say, "Pursue your objects, which no one can pronounce to be unworthy, with temper, with moderation and with due perception of the peculiar circumstances of your native land. Found your claims, whatever they may be, upon what is real and true, and not upon what is baseless and fantastic. It is by this method, and by this method alone, that you have a prospect of realizing anything practical."

These were some of the more important passages in his Excellency's speech,—a speech which was interrupted again and again by loud cheering.

At its close a salvo went up such as has seldom been heard in Calcutta.

THE ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

THE full text of the address and the Viceroy's reply follows. The address which was read by the Lieutenant Governor ran thus:—

We, the undersigned representing her Majesty's subjects in the Province of Bengal, take this opportunity, the last on which we can approach you personally, to convey to you our sense of the services you have rendered to the Empire during your term of office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The list of your predecessors is a long and illustrious one; we cherish their fame as a proud possession, and your conspicuous place in this roll of great names will deservedly be yours. Your name was already famous before you set foot in India. In the Lebanon you had replaced anarchy and strife by freedom and peace. In Canada your personal popularity and conciliatory policy had strengthened the ties which bind that great Dominion to the mother country, and your wise and enlightened administration had done much to develop the resources of the country. In your more recent diplomatic career at St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Cairo, your conspicuous ability and devotion to public duty had enabled you to render important services to your country, and strengthened your claims to the grateful respect of your fellow-subjects. With the high reputation gained by these achievements you accepted the Viceroyalty of India—the most honourable and most important office under the Crown. Our expectations of your rule were fixed at a high standard, and we now congratulate you that by your valuable services to India you have exalted your great reputation and fitly crowned an illustrious career. With a grateful sense of these services we recall some of them to your memory. When peace and war hung in the balance, and the issue was placed under the control of an ally, your prudent counsel preserved peace in Asia, and averted war in Europe. By negotiations of extreme delicacy you secured in Central Asia a demarcation of territories which we trust will prevent future misunderstandings. By resolutely undertaking the defence of the Indian frontier you have guarded the land against possible enemies, and by strengthening the general sense of security you have prevented the recurrence of those panics which waste the resources of nations. When, after much reflection and deep regret, the Imperial Government decided that its relations with Upper Burma had become intolerable, when the vital interests of the Empire and the claims of humanity left no other course open but to annex a Province, the difficulties and responsibilities of the situation devolved upon you. We now congratulate you that your measures have begun to bear fruit, and we confidently trust that ere long peace and prosperity will supplant lawlessness and ruin to the advantage of the inhabitants of the Province and to the credit of humanity at large. That these achievements rendered necessary great expenditure, and additional taxation was unfortunately inevitable, but in your eyes the permanent interests of the Empire were paramount, and we recognise it as an additional claim to our gratitude that neither by fear of temporary embarrassment nor by an outcry against unpopular taxation have you been turned from your course. The decrease in the opium revenue and the decline in the value of silver have added to the monetary difficulties of India, and the adoption of measures to restore financial equilibrium has been one of the most arduous of your duties. We gratefully recognise that this duty has been performed in the most impartial manner, and with due regard to the interests of all classes. In the internal administration of the Empire, we have to acknowledge your unceasing efforts to promote the good of the people. By the appointment of a Finance Committee, and by your support of its recommendations, you have made a strenuous endeavour to secure economy in the Administration. The Public Service Commission has given an opportunity for full examination of the conditions under which indigenous agency may be more largely employed in the Administration. You have inspired the fullest confidence in the feudatory princes and chieftains of India, who have shown their appreciation of your policy by loyally placing for the national defence their resources at the disposal of the Imperial Government. In all the acts of your administration and in all your legislation we recognise the capable and far-seeing statesman. You have combined a firm adherence to the interests of the community with sympathy for every class, and your urbanity and accessibility have endeared you to all with whom you have come in contact. Your rule has been distinguished by the priceless blessings of internal quietude and rest. We trust you will receive with satisfaction our assurance that your name will be handed down to posterity in grateful and affectionate remembrance, and now in bidding Your Excellency farewell, we beg to express on behalf of the inhabitants of Bengal their warmest and sincerest wishes for your health, happiness and fame.

LORD DUFFERIN'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy who was received with thunders of applause, which continued to reverberate throughout the hall for some minutes, replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I am sure you will readily understand that it is almost impossible for me to express in words my deep sense of the honour conferred upon me by the presentation of such an address as that which you have just read. To be assured of the good will, the confidence and the approval of his fellow-countrymen and fellow-subjects, whether English or native, is the highest and the most legitimate reward to which a person in my situation can aspire. Indeed the marks of approbation, which I have received from so many different quarters, have taken me almost by surprise. A Viceroy is so continually engaged every hour of the day in labours requiring all his energy and attention, and problem after problem presses so uninterruptedly upon his consideration, that he has not even breathing time to ask himself whether he is satisfying the expectations of his friends or the reverse. Nay, more, the issues with which he is confronted are so vast and far-reaching, affecting as they do the destinies of millions and millions of men, that his own puny individuality and personal interests sink into insignificance in the presence of these mighty multitudes for whose welfare he is responsible. And it is very fortunate that this should be the case; for I cannot conceive a greater danger to India than that a man in assuming this great office should be pre-occupied with such trivial considerations as his fame or popularity. His duty is to efface himself as much as possible, and to forget his own identity in his devotion to those absorbing duties with which he is entrusted. It is in accordance with this golden rule, that my illustrious predecessors have invariably lived and laboured, and it is the same spirit of self-abnegation and unostentatious devotion to duty, irrespective of recognition or reward, that has characterized the successive generations of those public servants of all ranks, who, at the sacrifice of ease, health and even life itself, have built up the India of to-day the loyal, contented and prosperous India of Queen Victoria. Nor in thanking you again for the kind expressions you use towards me, must I forget to remind you that it is to the Government of India, and to my colleagues that the largest measure of the approval you are pleased to bestow upon me is justly due. If I have succeeded in steering the ship of state with success through the troublous period we have recently traversed, it is owing to their wise assistance in Council, and to the energy and skill with which they have administered their several departments. Not only so, but it must also be remembered that a great deal of the harvest reaped in one Viceroyalty is the fruit of the seed sown and the labours inaugurated in the preceding reign; and I gladly acknowledge that much of the policy of the existing Indian Government, which has met with cordial acceptance, both here and at home, received its original impulse from my predecessor, with whom, as is well known, originated the demarcation of the northern frontier of Afghanistan. The settlement finally arrived at, though some people make light of it, is in my eyes a most valuable diplomatic achievement, and I venture to think that our policy as a whole in that region has been successful. The fixing of the confines of India proper at the Amran range has placed us in possession of an advanced military position of almost impregnable strength; and my interview with the Amir not only prevented a war—a war which would certainly have broken out between England and Russia in connexion with the Panjdeh affair, had he not been in my camp, when that sinister event occurred,—but by the knowledge it gave me of his character, wishes and modes, of thought, and by the mutual good feeling which was then established, it has enabled me to secure his assent to the Russo-Afghan settlement, and to deal with many other delicate questions which have since risen between us, in a manner to increase and corroborate his confidence in the friendship and good faith of the English Government. Nor is it merely with the Amir himself that better relations have been established. The Afghan people generally have assumed a totally different attitude towards us during the last three years, from that which previously prevailed, as was exemplified not only when Sir West Ridgeway and his companions returned through Cabul to India, but in a still more remarkable degree by the cordial reception given to our boundary escorts at those very places near which a little while ago they dared not even pass by reason of the hostility of the inhabitants. Turning to the next topic upon which you have touched, the conquest of Burma, I need not assure you that it is a great satisfaction to me that our policy in this respect should meet with your approval. War, of course, is always a hateful and evil thing. No one detests the very thought of war more heartily than I do. Again, annexation, the increase of our territories and consequently of our responsibilities, is confessedly undesirable; yet I never had a clearer conviction as to the necessity of anything in my life under the then existing circumstances, than of extending our control over the whole of the Irrawady Valley. What was Burma? It was neither a Government nor a Kingdom. There was no central authority. Even after massacring most of his relatives and kindred, the king did not dare to leave the precincts of his palace. His whole territory was the theatre of anarchy and lawlessness. One-half of the population lived by plundering the other half. The local chiefs were cruel and rapacious brigands, extorting money from the helpless villagers at the point of the sword. A Chinese horde had, a short time previously, taken possession of one of Burma's most important northern towns, and the Government of Mandalay had embarked upon a line of diplomacy which would have infallibly brought us into hostile collision with a great European power. English merchants who had sunk large sums on the express in vitation of the Burmese Government in developing the resources of the country, were treated with the greatest injustice, and the temperate remonstrances of Government of India on their behalf were replied to with insolence and contempt, while the total disintegration of all civil society in Upper Burma was exercising a most pernicious and baneful influence on the peace and prosperity of our own province. In these circumstances, something had to be done, and if only the moderate and benevolent terms of the Indian Government had been accepted, the tottering court of Ava might have been kept upon its legs a little longer, though under no conceivable circumstances could the catastrophe have been very long delayed. As it was, our proposals were met with a declaration of war, and Upper Burma became a province of the British Empire. I am well aware that the result has not been regarded with great satisfaction by some of our native fellow subjects. On the one hand, they could hardly be expected to look at the question from the Imperial standpoint, while on the other, they naturally dreaded the expense inevitably attending the conquest. But it is evident, even taking the most restricted view of the matter, that India was bound, after drawing for several years a surplus revenue of a million a year from Lower Burma to come to the assistance of the province, when it had become so obviously necessary to provide for its protection. Nor do I think that any apprehension need be entertained as to the ultimate financial effect of what we have done. At first, of course there must be a great deal of expenditure on courts of justice, barracks, jails and the other appliances of civilization. But the more we know about the country, the more extensive and the richer seem to be its resources, and the more certain it is that in the course of some years it will become an even more prolific contributor to the Indian Exchequer than Lower Burma. In any event, the verdict of history, I am sure, will pronounce that by establishing in that unfortunate country order, security, peace and justice in the place of anarchy, rapine, torture and murder, and by replacing the late King's helpless and hopeless administration by the temperate and benign rule of Queen Victoria, we have reached a consummation as beneficent as it was unavoidable. I approach the next topic to which you have alluded with great reluctance, notwithstanding the gracious language in which you have been pleased to clothe your reference. How can the head of any Government reflect otherwise than with pain and regret on the hard fate which has compelled him on two repeated occasions, to add to the burdens of the people? That after this, he should be regarded with tolerance and equanimity, would itself argue great generosity of nature in those to whom he has dealt such hard measure. But the fact of their so candidly recognizing the necessity of these unpopular expedients, which, in the case of the income tax, so immediately effects our industrious classes and the Civil Service, is indeed to pour coals of fire on his head. To the Finance Committee and to the Public Service Committee I can turn however with a far happier feeling; for, if ever two committees did their work honestly, thoroughly and effectually, it was those two bodies; and glad am I to have this opportunity of expressing my deep thanks to Sir Charles Elliott and Sir Charles Aitchison and their respective colleagues, for the great services they have rendered to the Government by their arduous labours. The report of the Finance Committee will, I hope, soon be in possession of the public. That of the Civil Service Committee has already, I believe, been laid on the table of the House of Commons; and it is now in the hands of the local Governments, on the receipt of whose opinions it will be at once dealt with by the Government of India. Leaving however these two important topics, I turn even with greater pleasure to your allusions to the noble spirit which has been recently displayed by the Feudatory Princes and Chieftains of India. Most heartily do I agree with you in all that you have said in their regard; for certainly a finer example of patriotism and loyalty has seldom been witnessed than that displayed by those august personages. (Cheers.) The Nizam, the Gaekwar, Holkar, the Maharajah of Cashmere, the martial Chiefs of Rajputana and of the Punjab, one and all, with an enthusiasm and a spontaneity without parallel, have not merely made offers of large sums of money, but have placed their persons, their swords and all the resources of their States at the disposal of her Most Gracious Majesty. What more signal justification could we have of that equitable spirit, which has recognised the fidelity and worth of those Princes, and of that sound policy, which has made their power and dignity an integral part of the Imperial system? Most of them are my personal friends, and though here and there may be a ruler, less appreciative than his fellows, of the responsibilities imposed upon him by his great position, without flattery I can say that both as regards their private characters, their sense of duty, their desire to benefit their subjects, and their friendly feelings towards the British Government, there is every cause for satisfaction. And I can assure them that the British Government desires no better than that they should administer their several States in accordance with their own lights, untrammelled by undue interference, and along whatever lines are most natural to the habits and customs of their people. Above all things, I hope it will be remembered both by them and by the Indian people at large that if here and there the Government has had to make its influence felt at a native court, so exceptional a procedure has only been adopted in the last resort, most unwillingly and in the interests of the chief himself and of the people for whose welfare he is responsible. And now, gentlemen, what more am I to say? You all know how deeply I have had at heart the interests and the welfare of all classes of the community; how impartially I have endeavoured to promote the welfare of each in turn; how faithful I have been to that obligation which has been always felt by the Government of India to see in every subject of the Queen, not the member of a sect, of a caste, of a religion, but a citizen of the Empire possessed of rights and privileges which are equally the property of all. What can I say to you, Europeans and Natives alike, but this? Whatever you do, live in unity and concord and good fellow-ship with each other. Fate has united both races in a community of interests, and neither can do without the other. The rule of England maintains peace and justice within the borders of India, and secures its safety from outside dangers. But that rule cannot be exercised either effectually or acceptably, without the loyalty and assistance of the native races. Therefore, again, I say, co-operate with each other in a generous and genial spirit. I confess I would rather see the Europeans, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, united in criticizing the Government than that the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, the Europeans and the natives should become estranged from each other by unworthy prejudices or animosities of race and religion. God forbid that the British Government should ever seek to maintain its rule in India by fomenting race hatreds amongst its subjects. Thank Heaven its antecedents, its strength, its self-confidence and its dignity will for ever render a recourse to such expedients unnecessary and impossible. To those amongst my native friends, who imbued with the political literature of the West are seeking to apply to India the lessons they have learnt from the history of Constitutional countries, I would say, pursue your objects, which no one can pronounce to be unworthy, with temper, with moderation and with a due preception for the peculiar circumstances of your native land. Found your claims, whatever they may be, upon what is real and true and not upon what is baseless and fantastic. It is by this method and by this method alone that you have a prospect of realizing anything practical. My general feelings on these subjects I have already expressed in the speech I delivered on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, and to what I then said, it is needless to say, I still adhere. To the writers in the public press, I would say, pursue your most honourable vocation in a manly, courageous and faithful spirit. When England gave you a free press, she intended that it should become an instrument for the guidance, the assistance and the enlightenment of the Government, and the protection of the people. Nor will any Viceroy or any Government ever complain, no matter how severely you criticize what they have said, written or done, provided there is that ring of sincerity and conviction in your utterances which none can mistake. But do not seek to excite the hatred of the people against the Government by attributing to it intentions and designs which are the fruit of your own imagination. It was misrepresentations of this kind that, thirty years ago, helped powerfully to deluge the land with blood; and those who indulge in them are abusing the protection and freedom of speech extended to them by the laws of England, a freedom which a considerable portion of the Indian Press, I gladly acknowledge, exercises with sagacity, discretion and moderation, and which I trust it will every day be found more worthy to enjoy. These, I think, are the only valedictory words with which I need trouble you. It only remains for me, again, to assure you from the very bottom of my heart, that I have been deeply touched by this proof of your good will and generous appreciation. I shall never forget my friends in this country. It will always be my earnest endeavour, if ever again I take part in public life in England to further the interests of my Indian fellow-subjects, and to consider in a sympathetic and liberal spirit whatever demands they may prefer. The English Empire in India is, indeed, a marvel of the world, and encouraged by your approbation I hope to carry home with me the conviction that in the opinion of my Anglo-Indian countrymen and of my Indian fellow-subjects I have done nothing during the four years of my anxious rule to shake its stability, to dim the glory of its majesty, or to tarnish that reputation for humanity, justice and truth which is its crowning and most precious attribute.

THE ADDRESS TO LADY DUFFERIN.

When the applause which followed his Excellency's speech had subsided, Sir Alexander Wilson presented the following address to Lady Dufferin:—

May it please Your Excellency,—As in a few days you will be leaving Calcutta, and we may have no further opportunity of addressing you in person, we desire as representatives of the Province of Bengal to approach you with a loyal expression of our sorrow at your departure, and of our cordial recognition of the gracious courtesy with which the functions of your high station have been discharged. Ever since you first came among us, you displayed in many ways your interest in the welfare of the people of this country. In promoting education, in fostering art, in relieving poverty, you have shown us how it is possible to live up to the full meaning of the noble motto of the House of Dufferin. In whatever countries your future lot, may be cast we trust you will retain a kindly recollection of India, and that the years which you have spent here will leave in your memory as pleasant reminiscences as they have bequeathed to us. The wife of the first Viceroy of India to whom we owe the Canning Home has earned our grateful remembrance by her efforts on behalf of the sick and suffering; but it was reserved for you to found an institution of a wider scope and with a still more benevolent purpose. The project of bringing medical aid to the homes of Indian women by the agency of qualified practitioners of their own sex was a noble aim; but one the difficulties of which might well have seemed almost insuperable. Now that those difficulties have been overcome, and the fund which bears your name has struck its roots deep and extended its branches throughout the length and breadth of the land, we recognise with equal admiration the philanthropy which prompted the scheme, and the energy and judgment which have successfully established it on a permanent basis. That you may be spared those troubles which are the common lot of humanity is our earnest hope, but if such trials should befal you hereafter, it may console and strengthen you to know that in the distant land which you once graced with your presence your name is remembered with a gratitude and devotion which no time or absence can impair, and your own burden may be lightened by the thought of how much you have done to lighten the burdens of others. From the urban and rural homes of Bengal, wherever suffering is allayed or disease combated by the agents whom your benevolence has set to work, one united voice will bear witness to the good you have wrought—one united prayer will arise for your happiness and welfare. In bidding you farewell, we feel that in your departure Bengal loses a friend and benefactress whose memory will ever be enshrined in our hearts, and whom our children's children will be taught to honour as the woman whose generous sympathy alleviated the sorrows and brightened the lives of the women of India.

LADY DUFFERIN'S REPLY.

The address was placed in a casket similar to that containing the address to the Viceroy. Lady Dufferin, who was received by the vast assembly with great enthusiasm, replied as follows in a clear and audible voice:—

Gentlemen, it is indeed difficult for me to express my very deep sense of the kindness I am receiving at your hands. Your over-appreciation of the little I have been able to do here make me feel painfully how much more I might have done, and this regretful thought is the only one which, when I leave this country, can in any way mar the pleasant recollections of the years I have spent here, and of the exceeding kindness and consideration I have experienced on all sides. I am grateful, too, for the expressions you use with regard to the project for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. The success of that movement I have most deeply at heart, and I should resign the conduct of its affairs with very great regret, had I any misgivings as to the permanent character of the work I have done. From the first moment that I undertook to organise this Association, I have received the most valuable and the most cordial help from persons of all classes and conditions, and from every part of the country. I have found that when from time to time, presidents or secretaries or members of committees have been forced to abandon the work, others have been found ready to take it up, and in no single instance has the Association had the smallest difficulty in finding earnest and capable workers to carry out its objects. Moreover, these committees have been constituted in a great variety of ways. But whether their members have been drawn from different nationalities, whether they have been European or Native, whether the secretaries have been men or women, English or Indian, in whatever form in fact the experiment of forming such committees has been tried, the result has in every case been equally and perfectly successful. With its organization established with committees such as these at work all over the country, with local bodies daily waking up to their responsibilities in this matter, with a respectable, if not quite an adequate, endowment fund in its possession, favoured by the friendly countenance and approval of the Government. With all these advantages and securities on its side, the Association surely cannot fail to prosper. And I appeal with confidence to the people of India, and especially to the Municipal Councils of this great country to take up earnestly and to support liberally a movement, which, with God's blessing upon it, will, I trust, bring an increase of health and happiness to countless Indian households. I thank you with all my heart for your friendly words and for your good wishes. I shall never forget this day, and shall ever retain feelings of the warmest interest and affection for the people of Calcutta, whose kindness to me during the three past years has culminated to-night.

At the conclusion of her Excellency's speech the enthusiasm of the assemblage knew no bounds, and after prolonged cheering a voice in the crowd at once evoked a renewed outburst of applause.

Shortly afterwards their Excellencies took their departure, when the cheering began afresh.

SPORTING AFFAIRS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 23.

The Madras Gymkhana's annual meeting commenced to-day, the attendance being good. Neophyte won the Easter Plate; Surf won the Grand Military Cup; and Blondin won the High Court Plate. The prospects for the next Madras meeting are good.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram has promised Rs. 2,000; Rajah Venkatagiri, Rs. 1,500; and Rajah Gajapati Row, Rs. 1,200. The Stewards have Rs. 11,000 in hand from the last meeting, so there will probably be considerably over Rs. 2,000 available for the next meeting. The prospectus will be issued as soon as the Stewards have received a reply from the Calcutta Stewards as to whether they will amalgamate their meetings. A reply is expected soon.

LORD CONNEMARA ON THE FUTURE PROSPERITY OF MADRAS.

The Governor, in opening the Salem Agricultural Show yesterday, remarked that he was quite certain it is to the prosperity of agriculture we must mainly look for a basis of the future prosperity of this Presidency. He was glad to find all those who know the presidency best concur with him and also consider that Shows of that kind are the best means we have of promoting agriculture.

Replying to an address, which alluded among other things to the want of water-supply, the Governor said he mentioned, the other day, to the Government of India that it might be a wise policy to give loans to Municipalities for public purposes upon fair reasonable rates. He would continue to do his best to show it is a wise policy to spend State money under certain circumstances in that way.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW GARTER.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Queen has been most graciously pleased to appoint the Most Honourable Charles Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, G.M.P., Lord Lieutenant-General and Governor of Ireland, to be a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

THE OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY

MARCH 24.

The House of Commons to-day passed a Bill authorizing the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, and also for developing other Indian Railways.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, MARCH 23.

The Paris Committee has ostensibly withdrawn General Boulanger's name from the candidature at Marseilles.

PRINCE WILHELM EMPOWERED TO DISCHARGE IMPERIAL FUNCTIONS.

BERLIN, MARCH 23.

His Majesty the Emperor Frederick signed a decree on Wednesday, by which power is given to Prince Wilhelm to sign documents and discharge such Imperial functions as the Emperor may indicate.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The University Boat Race was won easily by Cambridge.

NEWS FROM SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 25.

A detachment from Colonel Graham's force at Lingtu is to be sent out in the direction of the Jelap Pass to reconnoitre. The Lamas still cling to a policy of masterly inactivity in the matter of communications, neither answering our messages nor opening overtures.

THE CHIEF OF BEWNDI'S OFFER.

The Chief of Bewndi has placed the resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Bombay mails of the 9th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 23.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 23.

The Hall Line steamer Locksly Hall arrived here yesterday evening from Kurrachee.

LISBON, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Deccn, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 25.

The mail steamer Clyde, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. do.	73½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	43 3-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	75,000	"
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	883,000	"
" " Surats	42,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	22,000	"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s Massilia, with the English mails of the 9th March, arrived in harbour at 3 o'clock this morning.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

ON Friday evening Mrs. Scott gave an entertainment at Bella Vista to purdah ladies, as many other native and European ladies being also invited. Nearly two hundred guests responded to the invitations, and passed some hours very agreeably. The little niece of the Aga Khan was the youngest visitor. A number of artistically arranged *tableaux vivants* were organised by the hostess. The characters were sustained by children: Miss Rose Pottinger, who deserves mention as the *primi donna*, her sweet little sister, Misses Minnie Clare and Madge Peterson, Master John Peterson, Jack with his familiars, Miss Coomie and Master Karli Jehangier, the Misses Scheena, and Saraya Tyabji. The first tableau represented the moment when the heroic Queen Eleanor sucks the poison from the wound received in the arm by Edward I., King of England. Mrs. Scott described in English the tableaux before the curtain rose, and Mrs. Cotterell Tupp interpreted for the benefit of those who did not know English. The second tableau gave us Margaret of Anjou flying from her enemies with her little son, the robber meets her in the forest, the Queen falls on her knees, and begs him to spare the young Prince, the future King of England. The curtain then falls, and on rising again shows the robber transformed into a loyal subject and an honest soldier. The next tableau represented the Duke of Brabant in a terrible passion, driving away his wife's friends with the help of his man-at-arms. The Duchess begs that her friends may remain. The fourth represented the great Elizabeth walking with her ladies, when Sir Walter Raleigh gallantly throws his cloak over a muddy part of the pathway so that the Royal feet might pass dryshod. Tableau fifth gave us the children of Charles I.—according to Vandyke's well-known picture—the little Princesses Henrietta and Elizabeth, and the young Duke of Gloucester, in the costumes of 250 years ago. The sixth and last tableau represented Queen Mary, the wife of William III, walking along the gallery of the palace, where the little daughter of Lord Preston, who was under sentence of death for his fidelity to James II, the Queen's father, had been placed in hopes of exciting the compassion of her Majesty. Lady Lucy begs the Queen to pardon her father, but the request is sternly refused. The little girl being sad and silent, the Queen asked her what she was thinking of? "I am thinking," said she, "how strange it is that you should wish to kill my father because he loved yours so dearly." The Queen pardoned Lord Preston. The costumes of the little people were admirably got up, great attention being paid to harmony of colour as well as to matters of detail. The children acted very naturally and with much grace and self-possession. The purdah ladies were obviously much interested and the pleasing pictures so vividly conceived and effectively carried out. In the intervals between the tableaux there was some very good music, Lady Morland, Mrs. Macmillan and Mrs. Squire lending valuable aid.

THE BIBLE, AND TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETIES.

THE annual meeting of these societies was held on Friday evening at Dhobie Talao. Mr. Justice Birdwood presided, and there was a fairly large attendance of reverend gentlemen and laymen and women.

The Rev. J. Forgan read the following extracts from the report of the Bible Society :—

The work of the Bible Society in India is quiet work, and its progress is steady and gradual rather than startling and striking. The Word of God is being circulated among a population separated from ourselves by alien and hostile faiths, and we look beyond the results of the present to the harvests of the future. Meanwhile, it is our privilege to sow the incorruptible seed of the Word, believing that God, by His Spirit will cause it to germinate in the hearts of men. Throughout the past year the Bombay Auxiliary has carried on its varied agencies with vigour and efficiency, and the Committee are thankful for the encouragement they have had in the work. The Marathi and Gujarati sub-committees have continued their work of revision and publication of the Scriptures, and satisfactory progress has been made. The revision of the Gujarati New Testament is nearly completed, and has been printed as far as the Acts of the Apostles. In connection with the scheme originated by the Parent Society, of presenting copies of the Scriptures to the successful students in the Bombay University examinations, 271 students have received copies of the Bible, the New Testament, or portions, with the companion volumes supplied by the Religious Tract and Book Society. The committee have reason to believe that the Scriptures have been received with interest by the students, and there is call for earnest prayer that they may carry the message of light and life to many. The Committee are in a position to carry on the scheme for another year, but they would be very much pleased if the Parent Society could see their way to make the scheme a permanent one. The number of Bibles and Scripture portions sold throughout the year is larger than last year, although on account of cheaper books having been sold by the colporteurs, and some of the payments being still due, the proceeds of the sales are somewhat less than last year. The contributions show a slight increase, but there is still need of a more adequate expression of interest on the part of our fellow-countrymen in the work of the Society. Since the year closed, the Rev. George Bowen, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, has passed away. The committee put on record the following minute expressive of their sorrow for the loss sustained by this Society through his removal, and their esteem for his character :—

"The Committee adverting to, the death of the Rev. George Bowen, one of the vice-presidents of this Society, which took place on the 5th instant, resolved to record their deep sense of the loss sustained by this Society through the removal from their midst of one so much beloved and esteemed for the gifts and endowments which his Divine Master had bestowed upon him, and which he had devoted for forty years to the sacred work of making known gospel truth in this land. The committee feel that the loss caused by his death is a loss not only to this Society, but also to all others in Western India whose object it is to advance in this great land the cause of the Redeemer's kingdom. They recall the many occasions on which they have enjoyed the privilege of taking counsel with their deceased brother in regard to the business of this Society, the first meeting of whose committee he attended in August, 1851. He acted as secretary of the Marathi Translation Sub-Committee for seventeen years, and as a member of the sub-committee on Colportage for twenty-five years. As secretary of the Marathi Translation Sub-Committee he rendered valuable assistance in the revision of several books of the Bible, and superintended the publication of a large number of Scripture portions. In addition to these arduous labours which he cheerfully undertook in behalf of this Society, he was a most regular attender at its committee meetings, and ever manifested the deepest interest in every department of its work. Mr. Bowen was throughout his long career, a faithful and devoted missionary, and did his utmost to promote the circulation of the Word of God among all classes of the people in Western India. He was also a zealous expounder of that Word and proclaimed its message of salvation for many years in the streets and bazaars of this great city. The remarkable volumes of which he was the author have carried his name to many lands and associated it in the minds of many with the city of Bombay. As editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, he maintained for many years the cause of Biblical truth, and exerted a powerful influence on behalf of evangelical religion and missionary work in India. His life was a testimony to the whole community, both European and native, of the reality of the religion of Christ, and he was universally esteemed for his simplicity of character, his loving disposition, his spirituality of mind, and his entire consecration to the service of his Divine Master. His presence carried a sacred and benign influence wherever he went, and gave an elevation to every work in which he took part. He will be greatly missed at the meetings of this committee and in the work of this Society, but while mourning his loss, the committee cannot but render thanks to God for the great gift bestowed upon this community in him and for the privilege they have had of intercourse with him."

The Committee feel greatly the loss of one who, by his humble and consistent Christian walk and conversation, commended the Bible cause to the heathen with whom he daily came in contact.

We have received 40,923 Scriptures and portions in various languages. Of this number 2,163 were received from the Parent Society ; 1,232 from the Punjab Auxiliary ; 36,710 were our own publications ; and the remainder from other sources.

Besides the Scriptures above referred to of the value of £162-0-9, the Parent Society gave us last year 210 reams of double demy paper, the cost of which amounted to £99-1-1. They also gave us a money grant of £822 in aid of the printing, colportage, and general operations of this Auxiliary.

The Committee have to tender their hearty thanks to the Parent Society for the liberal grants of Scriptures, paper, and money made by them from year to year for the carrying on of the work of this Auxiliary.

Circulation.—The number of copies of Scriptures and portions issued during the year from the Society's Depot in Bombay, amounted to 22,421. The issues in 1886 numbered 25,554. There have been sold 27,603 copies and portions. Of this number 11,428 were sold from the Bombay Depot, 14,661 by the colporteurs of the Society, and the remainder from the depots at outstations and by other agents. Of the number sold 1,851 were Bibles, 2,731 were New Testaments, and 23,021 were portions. The Scriptures sold were in 30 languages. The number sold in 1887 was more than the number sold in the previous year, by 1,297 copies. The increase in the sales consisted chiefly of separate Gospels and the Book of Proverbs in Marathi, priced one pice each, and copies of the English New Testament, priced one anna each. 271 Scriptures and portions of the value of Rs. 122-8-0 were granted during the year. 132 copies of English Luke and Acts, 97 New Testaments, and 42 Bibles with Companion Volumes from the Tract Society were presented to 271 candidates from three schools and four colleges, who passed the matriculation, the previous examination, the 1st B. A. Examination, and the 1st Examination in Civil Engineering of the University of Bombay in 1885 and 1886. It was stated in the last report that the sum of Rs. 400 had been given to the Society by a lady, the interest of which was to be devoted to the purchase of Scriptures, to be supplied as she should direct, and that the sum had been placed as a fixed deposit in one of the banks. In accordance with the decision of the committee, the amount was invested in April in a Port Trust Bond of Rs. 400, with the approval of the donor.

Colportage.—During the year we had in our employ 14 colporteurs, who sold at their respective stations and on their tours 14,661 copies and portions, the proceeds of which amounted to Rs. 717-13-2. The amount paid to them during the year in salaries, commission, and travelling expenses was Rs. 2,456-7-7. The number sold by the colporteurs in 1887 was more than the number sold by them in the previous year by 1,600, but the proceeds realized were less than in the previous year by Rs. 81-0-1. The decrease in the proceeds was owing to their having sold a greater number of cheaper books than in the previous year.

Finance.—The proceeds of Scriptures sold during the year amounted to Rs. 3,490-14-7. Of this amount Rs. 2,6[illegible]4-7-3 were realised by sales from the Bombay depot. The proceeds of sales realised during the year 1887 were less than those in the previous year by Rs. 143-1-9. The decrease in the sale proceeds is owing partly to a smaller amount realised by the colporteurs and partly to some payments for Scriptures not having been made during the year. The contributions for the year 1887 amounted to Rs. 1,655-9, of which Rs. 31 were received in the present year. This shows an increase in the contributions of Rs. 54-12-0 on 1886. We have paid during the year Rs. 2,456-7-7 for colportage, and Rs. 4,722-3-3 for the printing and binding of Scriptures and portions. The total receipts for the year including the balance of last year brought forward amounted to Rs. 17,790-11-11. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,816-15-5. The committee are indebted to Mr. Jackson for auditing the accounts of the past year month by month. They have also to record their thanks to the Rev. Messrs. Bruce, Roberts, Seiler, Smith, Taylor, Limbach, and the Rev. Dr. Bissell for having kindly made during the year collections at their respective stations in aid of the funds of the Society.

Their thanks are also due to the Rev. Mr. Organe for the collections made by him at Belgaum and Dharwar on behalf of the Society.

The Rev. A. B. Wann, the secretary of the Tract and Book Society, presented the following report :—

During the year 1887 the office-bearers of the Tract Society have had their attention largely engaged in the task of clearing the Society of the large debt of Rs. 12,500, with which it began the year. Their efforts have been so far successful that at the end of 1887 the debt stood at Rs. 5,740 (anticipating the grant of the R. T. S., London, which was not yet paid). This reduction has been effected partly by rigid economy in all branches of the business, by guarding against the importation of unsaleable stock, by an increase in local subscriptions, and by a generously increased grant from the R. T. S., London. But since 1886 another economy has been resorted to, which the committee deeply regret to find themselves compelled to practise. Vernacular publication has been suspended until the Society can honourably begin again to scatter the good seed. In previous years the Society had gone beyond the sums specially allotted for this work, and the money that came in had to be devoted to paying old printing bills. The committee feel deeply that they have been compelled to withdraw from their most characteristic work, but are full of hope that, by the help of the friends of the Gospel throughout the presidency, they will be able to resume their former activity this year. The year has not been barren, however, in Vernacular publishing, as will be seen from the detailed reports, and the issues which last year fell to 164,904 rose in 1887 to 252,944, being 52,797 above the average of the last five years. It may be mentioned, moreover, that our total sales, English and Vernacular, are the largest of the Indian Societies, and our prospects seemed so encouraging to the committee that they determined on a new allocation of the funds, by which the amount devoted annually to Vernacular publications has been substantially increased. In consequence of the straitened financial position of the Society, Mr. Baba Padmanji resigned his position as Vernacular editor. His resignation having been accepted, the Rev. George Bowen, in the name of the committee, communicated to him their high sense of his services, and their hope that his pen might long be used in the service of the Lord Jesus Christ. The Depository staff was unaltered, and did its work with the usual efficiency. With the exception of the unavoidable stoppage of Vernacular publication, the year has been a prosperous one, and the efforts made to put the finances on a right basis have compelled the office-bearers to guage their resources carefully, so that future years will probably witness a steadier and sounder progress. We have every reason to thank God, and to gird up our loins for a strenuous advance all along the line of supply of a pure literature, both English and Vernacular. The sales showed a steady diminution from those of 1886 during the first four months of the year, but recovered during the latter part. The total amount Rs. 30,818 is Rs. 561 above the sales for 1886. This seems to be a satisfactory indication that the Society is again making way. Last year we had to record that the R. T. S., London, gave an additional grant of £100, besides the usual grant of paper and money. This year they have done the same, and have further commuted the grant of paper into money. The committee desire to acknowledge with deep gratitude the kindness of the R. T. S., London, who have always treated us with consideration, wisdom, and generosity. Our total grant is thus—Money, £400 ; Electros (valued at), £25 ; Tracts (valued at), £15 ; total, £440. We are only the distributors of these tracts, and make no profit by them. In 1887 over 40,000 were issued, and further on in the report will be found proofs of the good they do among our scattered European population.

Gratifying success has attended our efforts to return to the former scale of subscriptions. Rs. 1, 338 were subscribed, being the largest amount since 1879. Even this, however, is small compared with the four, five, and six thousand rupees per annum which once flowed to the Society's treasury from local sources. It cannot be brought too prominently before the friends of the Society that local subscriptions are not in any way used to bolster up English sales, but are wholly devoted to Vernacular publication. And as the Society receives back in sales only a small proportion of the amount expended in printing and publishing, large and constant subscriptions are needed to supply the wants of the 20,000,000 people for whom we endeavour to provide Christian literature. The committee is glad to receive donations to publish or reprint any particular tract which the donor desires to see in circulation.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, in moving the adoption of the Bible Society's report, said :—

The report of which an abstract has been read is one which will readily commend itself to your acceptance. It tells of steady continuous work and of some amount of progress achieved in certain directions. The amount of contributions received still lays the Christian community of Bombay open to the complaint made at the last annual meeting that it fails to realise its responsibilities and its privileges in connection with the work of circulating the Sacred Scriptures through the medium of this society. It is still disposed to throw the burdens of this auxiliary on the great parent society, and perhaps, so far as independence and self-support are concerned it is a misfortune for our auxiliary that it is the child of so great a parent. I would again take the opportunity of commending this society's claim to every section of of the Christain community of Western India. There are two points in the report to which I would specially refer. The scheme for presenting copies of the Scriptures and portions of the Scriptures to educated young men—undergraduates and graduates of our University—was inaugurated last year in connection with this auxiliary, and it must be a matter for congratulation to those interested in this movement that we are able to report that so encouraging a beginning has been made in what will certainly prove a work of increasing importance as the years roll on. These volumes have found access not merely to our missionary institutions, but also to colleges unconnected with missions in which they have been gratefully accepted by many of the students. Speaking from my own experience in connection with this distribution of the Scriptures, I should like to bear my testimony to the value of this undertaking. In our college these gifts of the society are not allowed to lie idle and unused. They become books of daily study, and the Christian instruction of our students has been greatly helped by this scheme of the Bible Society so well conceived and generously carried out. I trust that the Bible Society may see its way to persevering in its design to make this distribution an annual occurrence, and I anticipate most important results from it. We are apt to underrate the work that the Word of God is silently accomplishing. Not much more than a year ago I remember a young man, who was under serious religious impressions, and who was a constant reader of the Scripture, telling me that he received his first copy of the Bible from the hand of a Hindoo friend, and I know that there is an interest in the Bible in many native minds of which we hear little, and that the Sacred Word is under the guidance of the Spirit of God teaching souls who have no other teacher. Let us then thank God that, however indifferent many may be to the Word of God which has thus been placed within their reach, there are not a few who will devoutly and intelligently search the Scriptures, and earnestly inquire into the claims of the religion which it reveals. I should like also to refer to the work of Bible translation alluded to in the report. The work of the Gujerati revision has made great progress, and we must all rejoice that so much valuable revision work has been accomplished. There is little progress reported in the work of Marathi revision. This is due to the causes stated in the report, but only slow progress can be expected in a work that has hitherto been carried out merely in the odd hours of several busy lives. That might suffice for an experiment, and the experiment has demonstrated both the need and the possibility of the revision. It remains now that the society shall brace itself to the important task. It must be made a prominent part of the society's work during the coming year, and if I wished to bring home this duty to the heart of this society, I could not do so more effectively than by describing it as one of the tasks which our late beloved vice-president, Mr. Bowen, the absence of these voice and form adds a special solemnity to our meeting this evening, almost with his dying breath enjoined upon us. It was the last thing about which we conversed together, and I shall ever remember the earnestness with which, weakened, disabled as he was by his accident, he looked forward to resuming this work. Those of us who worked with him around this same table will look back to those hours as those during which we saw most of the genial Christian brightness of the missionary whose removal from among us ranks as a further calamity, and I trust that the work with which he so earnestly identified himself will be vigorously pushed forward on a larger scale and by still more effective methods.

The Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, in seconding the motion, said :—

There were three points in the report which he desired to call attention to. The lamented decease of the Rev. Geo. Bowen, of whom, in regard to the work he had done in connection with the Society, it might be said, "Being dead he yet speaketh." The large issue of Scriptures locally in the past year was cause for encouragement, viz., 37,000. He referred to the fact that the Society's income last year was lower than six others out of a period covering eleven years, and urged the maintenance of it if not an increase on the amount now raised. The work of the Auxiliary brought to his mind that great miraculous antitype of the Society's work, the day when the nations gathered in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost "heard in their own several tongues the wonderful words of God," and how in the facts that the Bible could now be read in over 200 languages, the word of Jesus was strikingly attested, "Ye shall do greater things than these." Instancing one or two cases of service that the Auxiliary had been, in disseminating the word of God in Bombay, he urged that the Society had more than fully vindicated itself to the most cordial and encouraging support, which it trusted it would be enabled to chronicle in the present year.

Dr. Macdonald moved the adoption of the report of the Tract and Book Society. He said :—

That he need say but little of the Society, as its work was so wellknown in Bombay. The work of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was of a two-fold nature—English and Vernacular. The English work was the means of introducing to the English speaking people of Western India literature of a sound, wholesome character. This work could never be done so well by any other agency, if the Tract Society stopped their English work. It was when they turned to the second part—the Vernacular part—of the Society's work that they found that there was ground for regret that more had not been done. The Society, however, had begun the year with a heavy burden of debt—amounting to Rs. 12,000—and it was well-known that Societies as well as individuals had the greatest difficulty, not only in carrying on their work, but especially in recovering their position, once they got into serious debt. The Bombay Tract Society was no exception to that rule, and the committee had spent much time in trying to devise some means by which their debt might be swept away. Everyone might not be pleased with all that the committee had done in their efforts to free the Society of debt, but he felt sure that everyone interested in the history and work of the Society sympathised in the desire of the Committee to get rid, at any cost, of the burden which hampered them in all work, but especially in their Vernacular work. Their English work had been successful ; and he thought that the Society, once it were free of debt, and especially under the new adjustment of the funds, should soon be able to increase and expand their Vernacular work. Attention had been drawn in the report to the increase in the subscriptions for the year, amounting to Rs. 1,300, which was larger than that of any of the past eight years. But yet Rs. 1,300 was not a large sum, and if divided amongst the Christian community of Bombay, would give a very small average indeed. It should be remembered that Vernacular sales brought in very little money. Vernacular issues were sold at only a fraction of their actual cost. In this connection it was interesting to remember that the lamented George Bowen in the first year of his life work in India entered on the work of tract distribution. At the outset he was in favour of gratuitous distribution, but gradually his opinion changed, and ever after he thought that free distribution was wrong in principle, (except in particular cases,) and that, although the price of the book or tract should be as low as possible, a price should be charged. This would, he thought, ensure that the book or tract would be valued, whereas when given gratis they were often destroyed. The Tract Society worked on this principle of keeping the prices of Vernacular books and tracts at as low a scale as possible, but this made it all the more important that the subscriptions should be increased, since all the subscriptions were spent on Vernacular work. He trusted that, with a debt rapidly diminishing, and with the help of increased contributions this year, they would be able, whilst maintaining their English work, to extend their Vernacular work greatly, and thus enter on a career of increased and increasing usefulness.

Mr. G. Manson seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

The Hon. Justice Birdwood then addressed the meeting, after the committees of the different societies had been appointed.

The new office bearers of the society having been elected, the chairman rose to address the meeting. He said :—Ladies and Gentlemen,—The resolutions which it is usual to put at our annual meetings have now been spoken to and voted, and I will ask your indulgence for a few minutes while I attempt to sum up very shortly the results of the administration of the two societies during the past year, and refer to some of the changes which have taken place in the constitution of our committees. The report of the Bible Society very aptly describes the work of its committee as a quite work. We have no startling developments of that work to point to. We cannot congratulate ourselves on any unprecedented issues or sales of the Scriptures or on any large increase in our subscription list. Indeed as regards the number of issues and proceeds of sales, the figures for 1887 compare unfavourably with those for 1886, and though the contributions for 1887 are Rs. 55 in excess of those for 1886, yet they are Rs. 89 below the average for the past eleven years, including 1887. The result of the year's work is, however, by no means, disheartening ; for, as a matter of fact, though the proceeds of sales were below the figure for 1886, yet the total number of sales actually exceeded by 1,207 the total number for 1886. There were more sales of low-priced portions of the Scriptures in 1887, and that was the reason why the realisations decreased. It is certainly satisfactory that more than 27,000 copies and portions of the Bible were sold during the year ; and it ought to be noted, as regards issues, that the number for 1887 exceeded the average for eleven years by nearly 4,000 ; and that even as regards sale proceeds, the realisation was Rs. 462 in excess of the average. These results out not, I say, to discourage us. They indicate some real, though not great, progress. They show at all event a steadfast adherence to the work of the society which should afford some satisfaction to its friend and supporters both in England and in this country. Such satisfaction ought to be enhanced by the knowledge that, though the publications of the society are issued below their cost price, still with such support as we receive from the public and from the Home Society, we are able to maintain our finances in a proper state, and began the current year with a balance of Rs. 3,973 to our credit, and that the accompaniments to our report bear testimony to the fact that a change is taking place in the attitude of the mofussil communities to the work of our society. Whereas at one time the villagers were most unwilling to accept the books offered them by our colporteurs, even when offered free of cost, they now readily buy them at the small prices charged by the society. So that one of our colporteurs in the Satara District is able to report that "the minds of the people are gradually becoming more favourable." As time goes on, and the Bible becomes a familiar book in the homes of the people, the way will be wonderfully cleared for the preacher who goes forth bearing living testimony to the truth and power of the Gospel. The time will be hastened by every fresh and vigorous effort made by those who are themselves conscious of the priceless benefits, religious, social and political, which have resulted in Christian lands from the free circulation of the Bible and the extended acceptance of its teaching. That is surely a consideration which should have weight with all who are asked to contribute to the support of the great though quiet work carried on by our committee. If we now turn to the work of the Tract Society, we can scarcely, perhaps, describe it as a quiet work. It has rather been a struggle against difficulties. That struggle was referred to at our last annual meeting. It has been continued during the past year, and though it has been so far successful that the debt of the society has been reduced from Rs. 12,500 to Rs. 5,740, still it must be a matter of sincere regret to all friends of the society that it has been found necessary to suspend its operations in connection with the printing and publication of vernacular books and tracts. This is, of course, a most important if not the most important branch of the society's work. It has long been superintended by the Rev. Baba Padmanji with much ability and devotion ; and we must all hope that brighter days will come for the society, when it will be possible once again to secure his services as our vernacular editor. Notwithstanding the depressing influences with which the society has had to contend, it is satisfactory that the copies of book and tracts issued during 1887 rose to 252,944, that number being 52,797 above the average of the last five years. There is only one more matter I would desire to notice in connection with this report, and that relates to the appropriation of sums contributed by the public. I would take this opportunity of reminding our friends and supporters and those who have not yet supported us that "local subscriptions are not in any way used to bolster up English sales, but *are wholly devoted to Vernacular publication.*" We all know that the society is doing a truly noble work in disseminating a pure and healthy literature among the people. Surely its work deserves a larger and more liberal recognition from the Christian public of this Presidency than it has lately received. And now I will refer very briefly to some of the changes which have occurred in our lists of office bearers. We welcome very cordially the new members who have joined our committees. We shall be strengthened in the future by their accession to our ranks ; but on the present occasion, I think the thoughts of many of us will be concerned rather with the past, and with the more immediate past, which has brought to us much sadness and a sense of loss which will not soon pass away. The committee of the Bible Society record with deep regret the death of the Revd. Ramkrishnapunt Modak. For 32 years he was a member of the Marathi Translation Sub-Committee, and he did special work for the committee referred to in the report, the value of which will be appreciated, long after he himself has passed away, by the congregations of the Marathi Church in this Presidency, of which he was one of the earliest ministers. Closely connected with him and with every worker in the same cause during the past 40 years in Bombay was the great and good man whose death, only a few weeks ago, brought sorrow to many homes not in this land only, but far away in his own native land, and wherever he had, if not personally yet through his writings, become known and revered as a guide and a friend. It seems almost presumptuous that any of us should venture to gauge the strength and stature of such a man, who in spiritual insight and attainments in force of character and in all the gifts and accomplishments, necessary for his life's work, was so richly and pre-eminently endowed. But still it may be good for us to remind ourselves that such a man as George Bowen has lived for 40 years in our midst, and has died in our midst while engaged in work of the highest order, not for himself or to advance any private interest, but for the benefit of the millions around him. Here we have had the spectacle of a man to whom honourable distinction in any career in life was open, betaking himself to a life of poverty and self-denial, in order, not that he might acquire a reputation for saintliness or for any such vile end, but in order that he might the more freely devote himself to duties that could be best performed by self renunciation and by entire consecration to his Master's service. His utter unselfishness, his whole souled devotion to every cause which he felt called upon to advocate, his unsparing denunciation of all that was false or wrong or prejudicial to the best interests of the community, his constant insistence on the necessity of adopting the right course in every department of the business of our lives furnish indeed an example which most of us will find it most difficult to follow even at a distance ; but I think that, after all, his life was most valuable to the men of his generation in this, that it furnished to so many of them inrefragable testimony to the reality of the religion which inspired and sustained him to the last ; so that the prevailing feeling in the mind of the committee of the Bible Society, while expressing their deep sorrow at the loss sustained through his removal, is one of thankfulness to God for the great gift bestowed upon this community in him and for the privilege they had of intercourse with him. That is a feeling which will be spared by everyone here present. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Forgan a most hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman. The proceedings were closed by a prayer by the Rev. Mr. MacDonald.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT presided on Saturday afternoon at the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Indo-British Institution. The proceedings were enliven ed with songs given at intervals by the boys and girls belonging to the institution. Rev. Charles Gilder, the honorary secretary, read the report for the past year, which was as follows :—

The committee of the Indo-British Institution, in presenting their report for the past year, earnestly renew their appeal to the liberality of the public. While the number of children in the two schools has increased, there has been a falling off in the income. The subscriptions and donations received for the general fund have amounted to Rs. 5,037, being Rs. 1,352 less than in the previous year. The aggregate monthly subscriptions have decreased from Rs. 855 in 1886 to Rs. 637-8-0 in 1887. On the other hand, the offerteries collected in the different churches, for the benefit of the institution, have increased from Rs. 2,145-12-6 in 1886 to Rs. 2,450-12-4 in 1887. The committee would again express their thanks to the clergy for so kindly bringing the wants of the schools before their congregations, who have promptly responded to the appeals made to them. The payments on account of boarders have been Rs. 4,955-15-0, as against Rs. 3,691-6-0 in the previous year. The total income of the general fund, from which the ordinary expenses of the institution are met, has been Rs. 15,523-3-4, and the year's expenditure has been Rs. 15,676-0-9, leaving a deficit on the year of Rs. 152-13-5. The number of boarders in the two schools on the 31st December, 1887, was 98, of whom 54 were boys and 44 were girls : on the corresponding date in the previous year there having been 89 children. Fifty-nine children (or seven more than last year, and thirteen more than in 1885) were on the free list, and for thirty-seven children only a portion of the cost of maintenance has been paid, or promised, by parents or friends, the remaining cost being borne by the institution. Only two children were fully paid for. There were at the end of the year 9 day-pupils in the two schools. The actual school attendance (inclusive of day-scholars) was 107. During the year 38 children were admitted and 29 were withdrawn. The schools were inspected in November last by Mr. Kirkham, who, after expressing his satisfaction with the progress made by the children in their studies, adds : "I was delighted at the improvement in physique which struck me much, both in boys and girls." The institution has been placed by the Educational Inspector on the special list of "schools whose permanent character has been established", under the new Grant-in-aid Code, and the annual grants for the next five years, inclusive of 1887-88, have been fixed as follows : Boys' school, Rs. 440, and girls' school, Rs. 843. The committee have nothing to object to the income thus fixed for the girls' school, which is in fact a little more the amount earned by results on the occasion of the last examination. In the case of the boys' school, however, there was every reason to hope that a larger grant would have been earned had the school been examined this year, instead of being nearly inspected. The Educational Inspector himself, anticipating, after his recent inspection, "every prospect of a great improvement in the boys' school," has advised the committee to apply for a fresh examination in 1888 as a special case. The present head master (Mr. Smith) feels confident that the boys will, at the next examination, fulfil these expectations. For want of funds the proposal to start a class in drawing had to be abandoned, but in lieu of it, instruction is given by the master twice a week in shorthand. The children of both schools were examined in religious knowledge by the Rev. W. E. Scott, Chaplain of Christ Church, Byculla, who reports : "I was much struck by the evenness shewn in each class both of the boys' and the girls' school. A certain standard of proficiency seemed to have been chosen to work up to, the amount of work fixed upon was not large (and in my opinion rightly so)—but that amount had been thoroughly mastered, and the chosen standard attained, almost without exception, by each child in the class. The reverent and attentive demeanour of the children, their evident interest in what they had been taught, and their readiness in answering, made the work of examining them a pleasant one. The results of the examination were most satisfactory : only one class answered at all weakly." The committee have received Mr. Scott's report with great satisfaction : they consider that much praise is due to the master and the mistress, as well as their assistants, for the attention which they have bestowed upon the religious instruction of the children. The children have, on the whole, enjoyed good health, a few occasional cases of measles only excepted. The Ladies' Committee have, as in previous years, accorded their valuable aid in the supervision of the girls' school. The endowment fund has not made much progress during the year, only Rs. 250 having been received. The plans of the new Church have had, at the last moment, to be set aside, on the advice of the Superintending Engineer, N. D., concurred in by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and fresh plans are being prepared, more in keeping than the former with the style of the school building itself. It is hoped that, in spite of this delay, the foundations may be put in before the commencement of the monsoon. In conclusion, the committee, while thanking those who have so kindly helped them in the past, look forward with confidence to increased support in the future, assured that the more widely the good work done in these schools is known, the more heartily will it be maintained and aided.

Mr. M. H. Starling moved the adoption of the report. He called attention to the decrease this year of Rs. 1,352 in the amount of the subscriptions and donations, as compared with the previous year, and said that the practical result of that falling off had been that for some months past the committee had been reluctantly obliged to refuse admission to many children, who either wanted to be taken in free or to pay such a sum as would not cover the expense of their maintenance. That was not as it ought to be. (Hear, hear.) The school ought to be able to provide education for all the children who needed it. It was quite possible that a very successful appeal which had been made in behalf of a neighbouring institution had, to some extent, drained funds away from this institution. But he would ask the friends of the Indo-British school to remember that, although other institutions might be in need of funds, it did not in any way make this one less in need of funds, and while they were liberal to other schools, they ought also to be equally liberal to this (Hear, hear.) The next point was the remark made by the Educational Inspector, Mr. Kirkham, that he was delighted with the improvement in the physique, both of the boys and girls. They all knew what the old building was and where it was situated, and the wonder was how the children there had contrived to remain as healthy as they were. In the new building the children got the benefit of good air and ample space. But while the effect of the change was very delightful the new building imposed a heavier burden on the committee on account of repairs than the old one. It had, of course, to be kept in such a state of repair as would satisfy the Government Surveyor. (Applause.)

Mr. W. E. Hart seconded the proposition. It seemed to him, he said, that there was a very good case here on which to go to the public. The material increase in the number of the children, and also in the free list, showed that those for whom the school existed fully appreciated the work it was doing. They must, therefore, infer that the work done here was valuable, and the reports both of the Inspector and the Rev. Mr. Scott were very satisfactory on that point. He thought they could safely say that the school had a claim on the public which ought to be liberally met. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Gilder here read the names of the following gentlemen who are appointed to fill vacancies in the committee :—Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. J. G. Smith, Mr. C. Lowell, and Mr. H. Curjel.

Mr. Reginald Gilbert next proposed that the treasurer's accounts, as audited by Mr. R. A. Willis, be accepted as correct, and that Mr. Willis be thanked for auditing them. Mr. Gilbert supported all that the previous speakers had said about the want of funds. At the last meeting of the committee they had received many applications for admission to this institution. Several of them came from those who offered to pay, but they had one from a poor widow in the European General Hospital, who asked the committee to take in her two children to this institution. As she could offer them nothing for their maintenance, the committee were unable to accept her application for want of funds, although there was plenty of accommodation in the building for many more children, as well as a staff of masters and mistresses to teach them. He hoped there would be many people, who, on reading the statement about the financial position of the school, in Monday morning's papers, would promptly send cheques to the treasurer, Mr. Chitty, at the High Court. (Applause.)

Rev. W. E. Scott seconded the proposition. He said that it was an unfortunate fact that many deserving applications had to be refused, still what had nevertheless been done reflected the greatest credit on the exertions of the committee, and especially on the honorary treasurer. This institution was not so favourably situated as some others in the way of having a large endowment or reserve fund, and, therefore, it was exceedingly creditable to those who had carried on the work of this institution, so far successfully. (Hear, hear.)

Mrs. Forbes Adam having distributed the prizes, Mr. Justice Scott, who was cordially received said, that that day was the first time he had seen the new buildings, and he was simply delighted with the change. George Candy, who founded the institution just fifty years ago and spent his life in forwarding its interests, would be overwhelmed with joy if he could see its actual development. There was all a school in the tropics could wish in the way of air and space—schools, rooms, hall, infirmary, dormitories, gymnasium, playground— and he thought he already saw the effect of the change in the improved health and strength and vigour of the children. The new building was, of course, excellent, but now that its inmates have thoroughly settled down to their new surroundings slight defects show themselves, which called for remedy. For instance, the old desks, the old benches, the old cupboards from Sonapore were all out of date, and such a fine school-room ought to be filled with the best educational appliances. Again, there was another shortcoming, which could not be remedied without the co-operation of our neighbour, the Cama Hospital. That excellent institution stood just to windward of the School, and its back premises which almost touch it, include an infectious ward, a disinfecting room, and a dead house. Now at present they have erected no wall as screen on our side. Its founder and manager were men of such liberality that he was sure they would do what was right. The institution got he did not know how many thousands of rupees by that most successful of all Lady Reay's successful undertaking—the Fancy Fair. Perhaps, too, they would bestir themselves still more readily when he reminded them that the Chief Presidency Magistrate was soon to be housed close by, and the representative of criminal justice in Bombay would suffer the same inconveniences as this institution from their proximity. Speaking of the finances of the institution, the chairman said they had reached the limits of their purse, they had been forced for the moment to close their doors to any increase of their gratuitous list, which had reached fifty-nine. This was a melancholy fact to record, nor must they forget that with the new accommodation, they could house 140, seventy in each school. However, the worst fact was there. While the members have grown our funds have remained stationary ; indeed, the subscriptions were less, and we should be behind hand if the Bishop and his clergy had not come to our aid with generous offertories. This want of funds had, for instance, kept drawing out of their course of instruction. Yet it was difficult to overestimate the importance of mechanical drawing for the kind of life which lay before most of the pupils. With the School of Art as their next door neighbour where elementary drawing is taught daily to all who could pay one rupee a month, he could not help thinking something might be done in the drawing way, and he was confident Mr. Griffiths, the sympathetic head of the School of Art, would help them if he possibly could. Meanwhile, I am glad to find that commercial education had developed in another way. They had ten shorthand writers, and he should like to think they were able already to relieve the tedium of his dull speech by taking it down in their own shorthand. The chairman proceeded to say that his belief in the charity of Bombay was very great, and thought that if a personal appeal were made by Mr. Gilder, instead of merely sending round the book with a sepoy, the response would be very satisfactory. When he had last the honour of presiding there had just been an examination of the boys and girls, and somewhat to the surprise of everybody the girls had come out far ahead of boys. Turning to the boys, the chairman said they must not let others think that the poet's words were literally true as to Nature's making of men—

"On man she tried her *prentice* hand
And then she made the lasses O."

(laughter.) The reason of the girls' steady progress is due, not only to their own perseverance, not only to a most excellent mistress, but also to the constant attention and kindly sympathy of a hard working ladies' committee. (Applause.) The chairman said in conclusion :—The development of our industrial teaching progresses but slowly. Drawing, I have said is still in the future, and the use of tools is not yet part of our course of instruction. Yet when we think of the future, lives of our boys I repeat most strongly what I have said here before, such teaching is quite as essential as the ordinary literary curriculum of a Bombay school. I once heard of an enthusiast for a literary training, who said, "I should like to see every poor man able to enjoy the reading of Bacon." "Yes," said another man of a more practical turn, "so should I ; but I should first like to see every poor man able to enjoy when he liked the eating of Bacon." (Laughter.) Now that is just my opinion. We must teach the right things and educate our boys and girls for the business of life, and I am consequently very glad to hear that the girls' sewing is good and that they now help in all the work of the house and do it very well. Another means of educating our children for their future battles in life has received great development since we came to our present building—I mean physical education. We have a capital playground. The boys have a good gymnastic apparatus which, by the way, I think the girls should have, too ; and both boys and girls have taken heartily to games. I was reading a Frenchman's view of English life the other day, and I hope what he says may be applied to our school :—"In England every school is expected to produce, not only men well taught, but also men of powerful physique who will be able to face all the battles of life with perfect self-reliance, and, consequently, the boys fight like madmen over a small leather balloon and spend hours in throwing a little ball at three small sticks, while other boys defend the sticks with a massive club." I have said a good deal about helping the school, but an ounce of example is worth a pound of precept ; and, as I am an advocate of physical education, I have much pleasure in giving a couple of prizes for the next three years—one to the fastest runner of a hundred yards, and the other to the best gymnast in the school . And now, as Lord Bacon says, "An overspeaking Judge is an ill-tuned cymbal." I will sit down. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Forgan proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Justice Scott for his kindness in presiding. The proposition was carried with much applause.

The proceedings terminated with hearty cheers given by the children for Mrs. Forbes Adam and the chairman.

At the Criminal Sessions which have just come to a close in Calcutta, some applications were made by several officers of Government for exemption from service as jurors on the ground of press of work in the departments in which they were employed. These were rejected by Mr. Justice Norris, with his usual suavity of manner. One of the applications was supported by a letter signed by an "*officiating* Under-Secretary." The word "officiating" seems to have acted on his lordship like a red rag on a bull. For an *officiating* Under-Secretary to ask a favour from a Judge was apparently considered almost as bad as Oliver Twist asking for more. "At the same time," remarks an up-country paper, "we consider that the secretaries and under-secretaries of the Government of India cannot complain that their applications were ruthlessly rejected. Why did they go and ask a Judge to make an order which the could make themselves ?" Section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enacts that "the Governor-General in Council in the case of the High Court at Calcutta, and in the case of other High Courts the Local Government, may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror." Thus the secretaries can get a permanent exemption for any salaried officers whose absence they consider to be detrimental to the interests of the Administration.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTION OF TH[illegible] BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps was inspect[illegible] by Brigadier-General C. T. Heathcote, C.B., on Sat[illegible] day evening. Very little public interest seemed have been evinced in this annual event[illegible] There w[illegible] not, as there usually is, a large crowd encircling parade-ground, and barely was the number of th[illegible] who watched the Bombay Volunte

THE ABKARI DEPARTMENT AND THE "COLD DRINKS" SHOPS.

LAST month the Abkari Commissioner of Bombay forwarded, for the information and orders of Government, certain letters addressed to him by Mr. Macleod Campbell, the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, on the decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who acquitted Mrs. Rosenthal, the keeper of a "cold drinks" shop in Forbes Street, of the charge of selling liquor without a license which an inspector of the Abkari Department had preferred against her; and, in doing so, passed rather severe strictures on the way in which the woman was induced to dispense the liquor. The Abkari Commissioner, in his letter to Government, said:—I have the honour to forward for the information and orders of Government the accompanying letters (with accompaniments) from the Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium, Bombay, on the subject of the recent decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case of Mrs. Rosenthal, charged with selling liquor without a license. I entirely concur in the views expressed by Mr. Campbell. The usage which Mr. Boevey condemns is universal in every country where there are detective police, including Great Britain, and if it is not allowed it will be impossible to check illicit sales of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that the High Court be removed to call for the case or to order a fresh trial. I would call particular attention to the tenth paragraph of Mr. Campbell's letter, in which he questions the propriety of the Chief Magistrate in censuring and threatening in open Court subordinate officers who had, in good faith and in accordance with long established custom, been using what they and their superior officers have always recognised as being the most appropriate, and in fact the only practicable means for protecting the revenue against illicit sales of liquor.

Government passed the following resolution on the subject, expressing an opinion that it was not advisable under the circumstances of the case, to move the High Court for a revision of the decision:—It does not appear that any great advantage would arise in this case from the presentation of an appeal, or an application for review to the High Court. The Chief Presidency Magistrate on the evidence found that the alleged sale of whisky was not proved. In deciding upon evidence a magistrate holds the position of a jury, and on this ground, as the High Court has repeatedly said his finding on facts will not be reversed if it can with any reason be sustained. In this instance, the Chief Presidency Magistrate evidently thought the police and the assistants were so bent on obtaining a conviction that they might be suspected of giving a too unfavourable complexion to what actually took place. This view is not so wholly unreasonable that it would necessarily be scouted by the High Court; and recourse to that Court is not at all desireable except when access is tolerably certain. The use of artifice to find out whether the woman, Rosenthal, sold liquor without a license seems not to have been clearly distinguished by the Chief Presidency Magistrate from a deliberate temptation of her by persuasion or cajolery to break the law. As to this particular instance, the magistrate thought the accused had been tricked into a semblance of selling without really selling or intending to sell the whisky, but in his remarks on the method adopted he expressed himself in somewhat too wide and general terms. The infamous devices, by which in the last century police agents (called on the continent, agents provocateurs) sometimes deliberately seduced men into committing crimes in order that they might gain rewards for denouncing or arresting them have long since been finally condemned alike by morality and law. Customs and excises case differ from these in that, an an offence under the revenue laws is far less shocking to the moral sense than one against life or property. The temptation to it therefore involves a much lower degree of turpitude than an incitement to murder or burglary. It may under circumstances involve no turpitude at all any more than lying in wait for a suspected high-way man or keeping him amused until help arrives is a dishonorable betrayal of innocence. It is only by offering to buy that it can generally be discovered whether a suspected vendor is willing to sell and trying the inclination in this way involves no temptation as it is exactly what the vendor wants and invites in all cases wherein the device is successful. But while this is so, and while officers of Customs and Excise are to be highly commended for displaying skill in their very necessary functions, this skill should never be allowed to degenerate into a deliberate endeavour to force, or persuade, or cajole a person, really undesirous of breaking the law, into a breach of it. To try an illicit inclination is a different thing from creating or inflaming it. The dividing line between the two classes of cases may not be quite easy to determine in actual examples, but the distinction of principle should always be borne in mind. The object is to keep lawless people within the law not to seduce weak people to transgress it, and mere convictions so far from being good in themselves are a great though necessary evils. In every case in which money has been paid after a supply of liquor or other contraband article it may fairly be presumed that the payment has been made for that along with the other articles if any were supplied. Why should a customer be presented with liquor gratis? Even when the liquor was supplied after payment for the other articles and nominally supplied gratis, it may still reasonably be inferred that the liquor was the real consideration given and received for the payment, if the price of the other articles was at all above the ordinary. The presence of spirituous liquors at all in a shop ostensibly kept for the sale of non-intoxicating drinks, is a very suspicious circumstance, because needless and incongruous. The supply of liquor to customers who pay money for other supplies in the shop can very rarely be deemed innocent. Such reasonings as these have been made the basis of many convictions under the excise laws in England, and there is no reason to suppose that they will not be generally accepted as of equal force in India. There is no need therefore, for the Revenue officers to depart from their accustomed course or to feel serious misgiving as to its propriety, on account of the collater remarks with which the recent decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was accompanied. Suspected illicit dealers in liquor or opium must still be tried as the only effectual test of their innocence. They must not be bullied or seduced into offences which they would otherwise not have thought of committing.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN ORDINARY general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Bazaar Gate Street, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December 1887. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,64,421-6-5, which, including the sum of Rs. 4,501-1-8 brought forward from the account of last year, makes a total of Rs. 1,68,922-8-1. This sum would have been greater but for the stoppages of the mills caused by two serious accidents which occurred to the engines on two different occasions during the latter half of the year under report, the one being the breakage of the crank pin strap, and the other being the break down of the crank shaft. After deducting the sum of Rs. 55,000 which was paid as interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole share, and Rs. 12½ per quarter share, there remains a balance of Rs. 1,13,922-8-1 for disposal. From this sum your directors have carried Rs. 50,000 to machinery deterioration fund and Rs. 7,000 to building deterioration fund. After these deductions there remain a net balance of Rs. 56,922-8-1. Your directors have now the pleasure to recommend payment of a dividend for the half-year ended on 31st December 1887 of Rs. 50 per whole share and Rs. 12½ per quarter share, thus making a total dividend of Rs. 100 per whole share and Rs. 25 per quarter share, or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. This will require Rs. 55,000 and leave a balance of Rs. 1,922-8-1 to be carried to next year's account. In order to keep pace with prevaling competition, your directors have been gradually replacing old by new machinery of the most modern style and pattern. Accordingly during the year under report they have sent orders for the purchase of two pairs of mules and other latest appliances for engines and machinery. They also intend to order out more spindles and other articles of improvement this year. All the remaining machinery of the order, referred to in para. 3 of the last year's report, has arrived, has been set up and working in your mills. A grinding room and a shed for the storage of waste are added to the buildings of your mills. Two of your directors, Messrs. Morarji Tulsidas and Goculdas Dewjee, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election.

The director's report and audited accounts were received and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per whole share and Rs. 12½ per one-quarter share for the half-year ending 31st December last was declared, payable on and after the 26th instant. Messrs. Morarjee Tulsidas and Goculdas Dewjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each; and the thanks of the meeting having been accorded to the directors and to Messrs. Dwarkadas Vasanjee and Company, the agents, particularly, for the zeal and ability with which they had managed the affairs of the company. The proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Hindoo, Captain C Edwards, arrived here yesterday from Cutch, with 700 deck passengers.

THE steamer Dora, 1,565 tons, Captain J Mills, brought in a cargo of timber, on Saturday morning, from Moulmein.

THE steamer Saint Regulus, 2,081 tons, Captain J Henry, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles, laden and with five passengers on deck for Aden.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Malda, 1,268 tons, Captain Howell, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, (14th March), with a general cargo.

THE Haji Cassam steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain W E Breeze, will sail this evening for Aden, Hoodeida and Jedda, with cargo and about 1,020 pilgrims on board for Jedda.

THE Anchor line steamer Asia, 3,322 tons, Captain James Harris, arrived in Bombay from Liverpool (Feb. 25), laden with a general cargo and the following as passengers:—Miss Harbridge and Mr M. Chandler.

THE steamer Rialto, 1,789 tons, Captain F Kerr, sailed yesterday for Hull via Aden, laden and with the following passengers:—Mr, Mrs and Miss J H Ainscough, Mr and Mrs J W Mason and three children, and one deck for Aden.

THE steamer Asama, 2,449 tons, Captain F Newell, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last, laden and with the following passengers for Liverpool and Antwerp:—Misses E and J Pearse, Mrs R E Elcock and child, Mr E C Smith and fifty-four deck.

THE B I S N Persian Gulf and Karachi mail steamer Arabia, Captain Shepherd, will sail to-day with cargo and the following passengers:—Captain B Witherley, Mrs C Worthington, Mrs Lucas, Surgeon-Major J Lucas and a Mahomadan lody, for Karachi; and 62 deck for various ports.

THE B and P S N steamer Calder, Captain J Cormack, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hendrick Hitchman, Mr J W Noble, Mr H S A Hossein and 112 deck, including 25 rank and file belonging to the 21st B N I.

THE B I S N steamer Busheer, Captain J Skinner, sailed on Saturday last for Marmagoa and Ratnagiri, laden and with Mr O H Clarke, a cabin passenger and 62 deck passengers.—The same Company's steamer Palitana, Captain M England, sailed the same evening for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, laden with a general cargo.

THE Clan steamer Clan Mackenzie, 1,930 tons, Captain S Beer, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs H R D Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mrs Stopford and infant, Mr H Beechey, Mr F Beechey, Dr Sterling, Mr and Mrs Goldberg, Captain and Mrs J W Anderson, Mrs and Miss E Dundas, Miss Hatton, Captain T D Pilcher, Surgeon-Major F A Smyth, Mr Reinhold, and Mr and Mrs Taylor.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	3322	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Hajeen	1542	Newey	C	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2614	J. Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
„ Manitoba	1386	R. G. Warrick	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Cairo	1112	E. Elliott	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Haverton	1513	J. Peters	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	L	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Bormida	1499	G. D. Dagnino	M	F. Bozzoni.
„ Arara	2666	Mackinlay	N	K Nixon & Co.
„ Brocadale	1416	J. Notman	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rialto	1798	F. Kerr	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	Q	F. Bozzoni.
„ Friary	15.5	T. R. Evan	Ibis	W. & A. Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

„ St. Regulus	2031	Heary	...	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Gem	1361	Nicholl	..	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sumatra	1406	W. E. Breeze	..	Hajee Cassum & Co.
„ Glenmavis	1826	J. G. Wright	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	..	K. Nixon & Co.
„ P. Hendiok	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
23	Asia (s)	Harris	Liverpool, Feb. 25.
24	Calder (s)	Cormack	Busreh, March 12.
	Dora (s)	Mills	Moulmein, Feb. 12.
25	Malda (s)	Howell	Calcutta, March 14.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Surat (s)	Pardit	China.
	Keorara Roodrin	Nakoda	Moulmein.
	Assama (s)	Newell	Antwerp, &c.
	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa, &c.
	Palitana (s)	England	Calcutta, Rangoon, & Moulmein.
	Clan Mackenzie	Beer	Marseilles.
25	St. Regulus (s)	Henry	Marseilles.
	Pandora (s)	Prolietz	Trieste and Venice.
	Rialto (s)	Korr	Hull.
	Vesanik (Russian Corvette)	Lang	Aden.

The following vessels will sail to-day:—
Steamer Arabia, Shepherd, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.
„ Sumatra, Breeze, for Aden and Jedda.

The steamer Asia was entered for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c., on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
19 Nerbudda s ..... Allen ..... Cannanore, March 11.
Maharaja s ..... Young ..... Moulmein, March 13.
Madras ..... Macfarlane ..... Rangoon, March 12.
Bucephalus ..... Johnson ..... Singapore, March 12.
20 Loodiana s ..... Jacobs ..... Singapore, March 7.

DEPARTURES.

March 19.—Steamer Canara. Ships Walden Abbey and George Skolfield.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Whyte, Lieut, Bombay, R M L I, on duty, from Satara.
Halshan, Colonel, the Buffs, on medical certificate, from Bareilly.
Anderson, Capt, Bombay, Poona Horse, on furlough, from Sirur.
Hay, Captain, Bombay, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Bull, Surgeon, 1st Bombay Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Tickell, Lt-Col, Madras, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 23.

Hamilton, Captain, Bengal, E Lanc Regt, on duty, to Ferozpore.

MARCH 24.

Price, Lt, Bombay, 1st Belooch L I, to rejoin, to Burma.
Smith, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Burton, Captain, Bombay, R H A, on leave, to Yokohama.
Dennis, Lieut, Bo, R H A, on leave, to Yokohama
Shakespear, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ellichpur.
Thomas, Captain, Bombay, Poona Horse, on leave, to Europe.
Norris, Lieut, Bengal, Suffolk Regt, off leave, to Rawal Pindi.
Anderson, Captain, Bombay, Poona Horse, on furlough, to England.

MARCH 25.

Paull, Major, Bombay, Lancashire Fus, to join, to Ahmednagar.
Walley Dod, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fus, to rejoin, to Ahmednagar.
Pilcher, Captain, Bengal, North Fus, on leave, to Marseilles.
Prince, 2nd Lt, Madras, Middx. Regt, to join, to Kamptee.
Hay, Captain, 1st Bombay Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
Kirk, Lt, Bengal, R E, to join, to Peshawer.
Bull, Surgeon, 1st Bombay Lancers, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 26th March, 1888.

1. THE Colaba range will be available for Class-firing every afternoon until the end of the month.
2. It is hoped that every endeavour will be made by members during this week to complete the required number of drills.
3. Vol. V. Fusile, "A" Company is granted three months' leave of absence from this date.
4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to 'D' Company No. 2637 Vol. A. B. Fonseca, No. 2688 Vol. A. R. B Fernandes, No. 2639 Vol. K. W. King, No. 2640 Vol. A. E. Mason.
5 There will be Drill at the following places until further orders:—
At the Oval daily, at 6-30 a.m.
P. and O. Dockyards every evening, at 5 p.m.
Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 p.m.
Queen's Statue every evening at 5-15 p.m.
Indo British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.
Bombay Flour Mill's Compound, Mazagon, daily at 6-40 a.m.
Cathedral High School and John Connon School, Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as usual.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Bombay, 26th March, 1888.

1. THE proficiency examination (written) will take place in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 9 p.m.
2. There will be Gun drill on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 6 p.m. to enable members to complete the total number of drills.
3. On Saturday, the 31st inst, the annual course of gun target practice will be completed at Colaba Battery, commencing at 4-30 p.m. Members are requested to find their own way to the Battery. Gharrie hire will be repaid on application.
4. The Sergeant-Instructor will attend at Coorla on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6-30 a.m. for Class-firing.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt.
Acts. Adjt. B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

88-87—Little, S F and N—Ruttonbai *alias* Rambai vs Moolbai—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard.

For further directions and costs.

200-82—Macfarlane E, and H—Mehrbai vs Nanabhoy Manockji—Little, S F and N.

Long Causes.

299-84—Payne, G and S—Bai Kesserbai vs Bhowan Jairam—Nanu and H.

405-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and others vs Kessowji Poonja—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause to be heard in Chambers

475-87—Payne, G and S—Thomas Arthur Le-Mesurier vs Margaret Adela Le-Mesurier.

In Court.

232-24,310 of 87—Chalk, W and S—Ooma Dulia and others vs Parashram Withoba—Thakore Jasardhen G—(S. C. C. Suit.)

Long Causes.

258-87—Pestonji and R—Pranjiwandas Samuldas and another vs Govind Ramji—Bomanji and H.—Part heard.

205-87—Chalk, W and S—Mangaldas Tapidas vs Khoja Gulamhoosen Vazir—Wadia and G.—Part heard.

463-85—Little, S F and N—L A Wallace and others vs Meghabai—Hore, C and B.

151-87—Khunderao M—Gungavishnu Shrikisondas vs. Moreshwar Bapuji Heghiste—Macfarlane, E and H.

239-86—Craigie, L and O—Kessowji Damodher Jairam vs. Khimji Jairam—Little, S, F and N—For argument of the preliminary issue.

451-87—Janardhan G—Venayik Jankidas vs Anandrao Babaji and others—Mirza, H K.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

515-87—Mirza, H K—J C Lisboa vs Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Oomrigur—Little, S F and N—Part heard.

461-84—Shamrao, P—Khetsey Munsing vs Bhunji Gopalji—Balkrishna and D.

499-87—In person—A pauper—Hormusjee Sorabjee Sasoori *alias* Shroff vs. Jamsetji Edulji *alias* J. B. Shroff—In person.

446-87—In person—Fazel Mirally Rahimbhoy vs Saboor Sheriff—In person.

8-88—A F Turner—Harry Dwarkaji Thakoor vs J M de Monte and others—In person.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd March 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·836
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	·767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·7
General Directions of Wind.*	SSW, SW, ENE, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	212
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	0·10
„ „ year	1·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff) to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindustan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Chole a itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.

Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following:—

VESTS.

	Rs. a.	
India Gauze	15 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino from	24 0	„
Summer Merino „	27 0	„
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) from	39 0	„
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool from	45 0	„
Lace Balbriggan „	24 0	„

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants from	16 8	„
Gauze Merino, spliced seats from	36 0	„
Summer Merino spliced seats from	39 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats from	42 0	„
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42 0	„
Pure Llama Wool „	48 0	„
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats from	27 0	„

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs specially made and adapted for the Indian climat from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocke Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

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7 „	23/	17/6	17/
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Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

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RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.
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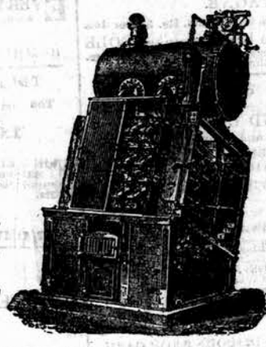

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from the original receipt of E. J. Lazarus, M. D.,
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

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renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
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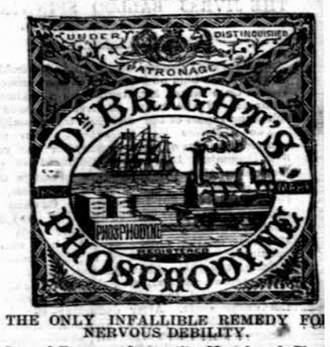

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.
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